THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCE.

From the London Times, May 22.

Yesterday morning the preparations at the Royal Palace of Windsor for the christening o f the infant son and first child of their Roya l Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian were commenced at an early hour. As the accommodation at Frogmore, the residence of the Prince and Princess Christian, would have been found totally inadequate for the entertainment of the large and distinguished party of guests who had been invited, her Majesty determined to receive them at Windsor Castle, the ceremony taking place in the private chapel adjoining the famous St. George's Hall. About sixty guests had the honor of being invited to be present upon the happy occasion, among whom were his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge. At 11 o'clock the beautiful suite of royal railway and retiring rooms on the down platform of the Paddington terminus were prepared for the reception of the Prince and his fellow guests. The guests assembled in the waiting rooms previous to the time fixed for the departure of the special. Among the first to arrive were the Earl o f Derby, Earl Granville, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Dean of Westminster. Then came his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Beaufort, and others. Prince Arthur and H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh came next, and the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Macdonald, Lieutenant Haig, etc. These awaited the coming of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who, with General Knollys and Major Teesdale, reached the station from Marlborough House in a close carriage. The whole of the guests were met by Mr. F. Saunders, the Secretary of the Company; the Hon. Mr. Walpole, director; Mr. Allen, and Mr. Spagnoletti, and conducted to the train, which at once left for Windsor, where it arrived about quarter-past 12, Mr. Allen and Mr. Inspector Craig travelling with it.

At Windsor, royal carriages were in waiting under the supervision of Mr. Moon, of the Queen's-mews, and in these the Prince and guests drove to the Castle.

After the ceremony, luncheon was served, a beautiful christening cake having been prepared at the Castle by the Queen's confectioners. The Princes and their fellow-guests returned to town at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon.

IMPORTANT RITUALISTIC CASE.

The ritualistic case involving practices at St. Albans, Holborn, came on in the Court of Arches yesterday. The promoter prayed that defendant, the incumbent of St. Albans, be admonished not to offend against the law, and that he be condemned in the costs. Dr. Lushington said he knew not with what intentions defendant carried out these practices of religion. It might be that he did so with the best motives, but by doing them contrary to the Prayer-Book it was an offense, and ought to be put an end to. He directed one of the three articles containing the allegations to be amended so that the defendant should know exactly what he had to answer.

THE YOUNG KING OF GREECE.

A Berlin correspondent writes thus about the young King of Greece:—

"King George, who left us last night, has made a very favorable impression here. There is still a good deal of the boy about this young gentleman, who is full of spirits, and great at running about and seeing things. Before dinner on Thursday, at the palace—and a splendid dinner it was, besides being very lively and unceremonious—King William gave his youthful guest the order of the Black Eagle, handing him the insignia *propria manu*. He was so delighted with this new decoration that he could not resist the temptation of trying it on then and there; and it was very evident throughout the evening, which was wound up at the Royal Theatre, that he thought more of his 'last thing in crosses'—Heaven knows, he must have had enough since they made him King of Greece—than he did of the performance. The sturdy old King took a great fancy to him from the first, and treated him with that kindly jollity which is an especial characteristic of the warm-hearted Prussian monarch. George I is off to St. Petersburg, where they will marry him, poor boy!—he is only two-and-twenty—and where he will have to be very orderly and 'buttoned up to here,' I fancy, as he is very fond of novelty and amusement, he would like to enjoy a bachelor's freedom a little longer; however, it is certainly a novelty, of a sort, to get married, and I hear charming accounts of his future bride."

THE AMERICAN PLANETARIUM AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following account of an American invention, which has been described in part in this country:—

"One of the curiosities at the Paris Exhibition is a planetarium designed and constructed by Mr. Milton Barlow, an American gentleman, who has given fourteen years of his life to the work. In the centre of a circle about thirty feet in circumference is a brass ball which represents the sun, and which turns upon its axis; attached by a slender steel rod to the mechanism which moves the sun is Mercury, and then Venus, and close to the edge of the outer ring is our globe with its satellite. The earth is connected with the sun by a series of wheels placed so as not to interfere with the revolutions performed by the two planets which swing between us and the chief luminary. When it is desired to set the planetarium in motion, the operator has merely to take hold of a handle fixed to the mechanism which moves the earth and to push it round the outer ring; the sun immediately commences to turn on its axis, and the moon and planets to describe their peculiar orbits.

"Some idea may be formed of the difficulty of adjusting this delicate mechanism when we remember that what Mr. Barlow had to do was to invent, not an instrument which would give the same result every time it was turned round, for as true and as variable as nature. To make the matter clearer to the reader, we may say that there is an inner ring on which are marked the years of this century. If you want to know the position of the planets in May last year, you must push the handle of the planetarium backwards, and their position next year push it forward. Push the earth back to December, 1865, and the five bodies represented will be seen nearly in a line, with Mercury and Venus almost in opposition. Let the earth be pushed forward to July 5, 1867, and then at full moon Mercury and Venus appear almost in conjunction. Mr. Barlow, in short, has substituted wheels for mathematics, and makes clear to the eye what figures prove to the reason. Several of these planetaria have been purchased by the United States Government for different universities, and the space allotted to Mr. Barlow at the Exhibition was paid for by the American Commission, acting under orders from Washington. A small planetarium fit for a library might be obtained for £80, but the cost of such an instrument as the one above described is about £400."

THE SCOURGE AND PILLORY.

BARBARIC JUSTICE CLOSES HER ENTERTAINMENT

—THE FINAL SCENE AT NEW CASTLE.

Only one man (!) was publicly pilloried and whipped to-day at New Castle. Those of our readers who have enjoyed the reports of the previous similar occasions, and those who have had their sense of humanity outraged by the continued existence among us of the law of the scourge, are alike informed that the barbaric drama has played its last scene.

TILL—

a whitish black man, who in a fit of drunken rage (who gave him the liquor?) killed his brother, after the latter had struck and kicked him, was convicted of his crime on Monday. This was

HIS SENTENCE,

yesterday pronounced:—"That you pay a fine of five thousand dollars; stand in the pillory one hour; be whipped with sixty lashes; and be imprisoned for life."

TO-DAY,

at 10 o'clock, the whipping took place. He stood, a public spectacle, the mark for the meanest man's taunts, with his head thrust forward, his arms fixed in the pillory, under this broiling June sun, one hour. He was then taken down, stripped to the waist, and his wrists pinioned to

THE WHIPPING-POST.

He underwent the sixty blows of the cat. Its nine thongs increased his punishment to five hundred and forty strokes. The humanity of the Sheriff, as it has often done in previous cases, tempered the severity of the punishment. He knew the man on whose back the scourge was falling. Till had been in his employ. "He was not a bad boy, when sober," said the Sheriff to us, when we looked through the prison cells two weeks ago.

WHIPPING FINISHED,

was followed by his going back to his life-long imprisonment.

IT IS THE TESTIMONY

of those who are connected with the administration of the law's penalty at New Castle, that whipping does not prevent a repetition of crime. Old offenders come back again and again, more and more hardened, to be pilloried and whipped.—*Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, 1st.*

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ORDER REMOVING THE LEVEE COMMISSIONERS SUSPENDED—REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR WELLS FROM OFFICE BY GENERAL SHERIDAN, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3—Midnight.—Special Orders No. 59, extract fourth, and the following telegram, having been received at headquarters, the duties of the Board of Levee Commissioners, appointed in paragraph 3 of Special Order No. 34, current series, are hereby suspended until further instructions, in accordance with the order of the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 3, 1867.—Major-General P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans:—Application having been made to the President of the United States, by the Governor of Louisiana and others, for revocation of your order removing the Board of Levee Commissioners, and that the State authorities be permitted to proceed in the execution of the State laws, the President directs that all further proceedings be suspended until further instructions. You will please report the facts in relation to your order, with the reasons for giving it.

EDWIN M STANTON, Secretary of War.

By command of Major-General P. H. Sheridan.
GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Sheridan, in answer to the Secretary of War, in reference to the Levee Commissioners, states, as the reasons for abolishing the two former Boards, that the Legislature last winter passed an act continuing the old Levee Board in office, so that $4,000,000 appropriated might be disbursed by a board of rebellious antecedents. After the adjournment the Governor appointed a Board of his own, in violation of this act, and made the acknowledgment to General Sheridan that his object was to disburse the money in the interest of his own party by securing for it votes at the time of election. The old Board refused to turn over its papers to the new Board, and appealed to General Sheridan to sustain it, which he would not do, as the question would then have gone to the courts, and have taken a year to decide. The State was then overflowed, and poor people suffering. To abate this trouble, and afford immediate relief, which the honest disbursement of four millions would give, an order dissolving both Boards was issued. I say now, unequivocally, that Governor Wells is a political trickster and a disunionist. I have seen him myself, when I first came to this command, turn out all the Union men who had supported the Government, and put in their stead Rebel soldiers, some of whom had not doffed the grey uniform. I have seen him again, during the July riot of 1866, skulk away where I could not find him to give him a guard, instead of coming out as a manly representative of the State and joining those who were desirous of preserving the peace. I have watched him since, and his conduct has been as sinuous as the mark left in the dust by the movement of a snake. I say again that he is dishonest, and dishonesty is more than must be expected of me.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—His Excellency the Governor of Louisiana, J. Madison Wells, having made himself an impediment to the faithful execution of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by directly and indirectly impeding the General in command in the faithful execution of the law, is hereby removed from the office of Governor of Louisiana, and Mr. Thomas J. Durant appointed thereto. Mr. Durant will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By command of

Major-General P. H. SHERIDAN.
GEORGE L. HOOD, Asst. Adjutant-General.

The newly appointed Governor is a native of Louisiana, a prominent lawyer and a stauch Union man.

Major-General Sheridan also issued orders to-night removing the Street Commissioner, and appointed William Baker in his place. The cause of the removal is neglect of duty and the uncleanly condition of the city.

MAXIMILIAN.

HAS HE BEEN OR WILL HE BE SHOT?—LETTER FROM THE MEXICAN MINISTER, M. ROMERO.

We publish below a letter from M. Romero, the Mexican Minister, to a friend in New York, in which the reader will find a statement of the reasons which appear to Mexican view to make mercy towards Maximilian inexpedient:—

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Please accept my heartfult thanks for your kind congratulations on our success in Mexico. It has been, indeed, most complete and gratifying to us. We have accepted no humiliating terms from the French; we are not embarrassed by treaty stipulations with any foreign power which would be likely to give us trouble; all our leading enemies are conquered and in our hands. We will have, so to say, a new start in life.

We have achieved our victory with our own scanty means, without assistance from any foreign nation, but on the contrary against the moral influence of all Europe, and the material strength of France and other continental powers.

To this gigantic combination we have only been able to oppose the endurance and patriotism of our people, and the steadfast sympathy of the people of the United States. The remembrance of that enlightened sympathy will be everlasting in Mexico. I shall try to do full justice to it in a memorandum of my sojourn in the United States during the war, which I intend to write at some future day, as a contribution to the history of that eventful period.

I have perused with interest your remarks about the way in which we ought to treat the enemies of Mexico. I do not know what disposition President Juarez may make of Maximilian, but I am afraid that if he is allowed to go back to Europe with impunity, he will be a constant menace to the peace of Mexico. He will continue to style himself, to our shame, Emperor of Mexico.

All dissatisfied and designing Mexicans will keep up an active correspondence with him about his supposed popularity there, and these people may induce him to return at some future time, as they did with Iturbide. Such of them as can afford it will go over to Austria and form a Mexican court for Maximilian at Miramar, and he will have enough of them to organize a "Mexican Government" there, as the ex-King of the Sicilies did at Rome after he was expelled from Naples. Some European powers will continue to recognize him as the Emperor of Mexico, as Spain did with the ex-King of the two Sicilies. Whenever we may have complications with any European nation, the first step taken by the interested party will be to intrigue with Maximilian, and to threaten us with "giving aid to our lawful sovereign, to recover his authority from the hands of the usurpers," if we decline to accept terms.

Besides, if Maximilian is pardoned and is allowed to go home, nobody in Europe, I am sure, will give us credit for magnanimity, as weak nations are not supposed to be magnanimous, but, on the contrary, it will be said that we did so through fear of public opinion in Europe, and because we would not dare to treat harshly a European prince and "our sovereign."

I do not mean this to say that Maximilian must necessarily be shot. What I mean is that his power to do further mischief in Mexico must be utterly destroyed before he is allowed to depart.

The United States is a great country and a perfectly well-organized power, and therefore they can afford to do what would not be prudent for a country like Mexico. I have full faith in President Juarez's ability to treat Maximilian in the way most beneficial to the interests of Mexico. We have sacred duties to fulfil towards our own country, and their discharge must be the first consideration that we should have in view in attempting to resolve any question.

In great haste, I am, my dear friend, most truly yours, M. ROMERO.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE!

The Execution of Gottlieb Williams for the Murder of Mrs. Eliza M. Miller.

The Fearful End of a Vagabond's Career.

The Scene of the Execution this Morning—The Prison, Within and Without.

The Drop Falls at 11·17 A. M.

As Gottlieb Williams is the first of the desperadoes who have recently afflicted this community to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, there is more interest manifested in his fate than would otherwise have been the case. The great atrocity attending the crime of which he was convicted, the friendliness of the victim to him up to the very morning of her death, and the wild and reckless life which the murderer had led from his earliest youth, taken in connection with the purely circumstantial character of the evidence brought forward at his trial, have all tended to render the case one of the most interesting in the annals of crime, and to create a corresponding sensation in the minds of the people at large.

In THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday afternoon we gave a full and succinct account of the crime committed by Williams, together with his demeanor during the period of his imprisonment. Since then the unhappy man has demeaned himself in much the same manner as before.

The Prisoner Yesterday

was visited by his brother, Mr. Henry Williams, with whom he is on the best of terms, and by whose request the prison officials rigidly excluded from access to the prisoner every one except his brother, the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission, and Mr. Thomas J. Worrall, his counsel. As an additional precaution against creating any disturbance within the limits of the prison, the Chief of Police yesterday instructed his Lieutenants not to transfer to Moyamensing any of their prisoners during the day of the execution before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Quite a number of prominent persons attempted yesterday to obtain interviews with the prisoner, and, failing in that, to get a view of the scaffold and its surroundings, but in vain.

During the day the prisoner's brother, Henry Williams, and the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, were with him. He was also visited by his counsel, Mr. Thomas J. Worrall, with whom he conversed freely concerning the testimony brought forward against him at the trial; examining it minutely and picking out its flaws. It had been rumored in some quarters that Williams had made, or was about to make, a full confession of his guilt, but we were assured by all who had conversed with him that he still persisted in asserting his innocence, although when the question was put to him—"What do you think of the verdict the jury rendered against you?" he appeared disposed to quibble over the matter, and replied:—

"I do not think that the trial proved me guilty."

The question was then repeated more explicitly:—

"Now that you are so soon to die, what do you think of the verdict? Was it or was it not a righteous one?"

Some of the bystanders assert that he made much the same answer to this, while others did not notice any answer at all, but declare that Williams hung his head in silence.

The Final Arrangements for the Execution

were made yesterday afternoon, under the personal supervision of High Sheriff Howell. The scaffold was then placed in position on the same spot which it occupied on the 8th day of June last, on the occasion of the execution of Anton Probst. This is the northwest corner of the prison yard, and in such a position that not one of the involuntary inmates of the prison was enabled to witness the final scene. The scaffold is the one that has been in use in this city since the time when Langfeldt was hung, several years ago. The case of Probst was the last in which it was employed in this city, but during the past winter it has been loaned to the authorities of Montgomery and Bucks counties, on the occasion of the execution of Jacob Haddopp and Albert Teufel.

The Witnesses of the Execution,

by the strict rule always observed by Sheriff Howell, were few in number, and those only who are provided for by the express terms of the statute of the State of Pennsylvania. They consisted of the Sheriff's Jury, a few of his deputies, the spiritual adviser of the condemned man, the Sheriff's physicians, and nine representatives of the press.

Many persons who have a morbid curiosity to witness such unnatural scenes have beset Sheriff Howell for days past, to obtain permission from him to be present, and all such applications have been steadily and wisely refused. Among others who applied for admission to the execution was Mr. Milo Miller, the husband of the murdered woman. He expressed a strong desire to be present on the occasion, but his request was regarded as so improper under the circumstances that it was peremptorily refused.

The Futile Attempts of Many Friends.

During the early part of the day many friends requested a final interview with the condemned. Some claimed their right as relatives, others as near and dear friends; but all importunities proved futile. To one and to all, with the exception of those who had been with Williams the day previous, came the decided answer, "No!"

It was well that the last hours of one who was about to be enter upon eternity should not be interrupted; that the conversations with friends and sorrowful partings should not draw the thoughts of Williams from his approaching end, and the necessity of deep and full repentance. Among those who claimed an interview were many ladies, who, with others, had put off a visitation, living in the hope that a reprieve would stay the hand of the executioner for a time.

The Scene Without the Prison.

As might have been expected, the execution had a magnetic influence upon a large number of individuals, whose strong desire to witness anything terrible or exciting naturally drew them to the vicinity of Moyamensing, although the grim and formidable walls of that prison effectually closed their vision to what was transpiring within.

As usual in such cases, the police regulations were effectual. Lieutenants Fuller, of the First Police District, and Hampton, of the Second, were detailed to guard the prison without, with a force of one hundred and eleven men—composed of sixty-six from the First and forty-five from the Second District.

These men were stationed on every side of the prison, at the base of the towering walls, except on the eastern side of the front, where they stood without the fence.

Upon the door-steps of neighboring houses, on either side of the prison, leaning against trees, and standing upon fences, in the vain hope of being able to look over the walls, were those individuals who had congregated, to be, at least, in the immediate vicinity of the execution.

The number was not large, however, for the peremptory orders of the Sheriff, prohibiting them from an entrance, gradually decreased the various gatherings. Those who did remain, however, were all intent on canvassing the trial, the demeanor of the prisoner, how he would conduct himself on the scaffold, and whether there was any probability of a respite.

All the late murders were touched upon by these persons, and full details of horrible butcheries were earnestly depicted, while all gazed intently at the walls of the prison, and noted every little circumstance that occurred within.

The green doors of the prison did not open once for the passage of officials—improvised copy carriers—without either a slight or a general exclamation that the final scene had been finished, and a human being had suddenly been swept into eternity for one of the most terrible of crimes.

The public notice which occurred in some of the daily prints, that the execution would take place in the northwestern portion of the yard, was the cause of quite an assemblage of youth and older persons near that place, who waited patiently for any sound that would indicate that the execution had been completed.

But the police kept them at a sufficient distance from the walls to prevent their hearing any sound whatever. A very large portion of those who attended without were individuals who had, apparently, a fellow-feeling with those incarcerated within the grim walls of Moyamensing.

One was seen who has become well known as the most adroit burglar and housebreaker that has ever visited this city.

There was a sudden rushing to a three-story brick dwelling at the corner of Passyunk road and Reed street, opposite the prison, of all the stragglers around, and, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the lady owner, about sixty of them hurriedly gained the roof, from which could seen the scaffold, and the condemned man, in a kneeling attitude, with his religious attendants at his side. The crowd below watched the crowd above; suddenly, the uplifting of hands gave evidence that the final scene had been consummated, and Gottlieb Williams was no more.

The Preliminaries.

At a quarter to 10 o'clock this morning, the persons who were designated to witness the execution assembled in a room in the Assembly Buildings, at the corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets, when the roll was called by the Sheriff's solicitor. At 10 o'clock the party took a special car of the Tenth street line, and proceeded in a body to the prison. They were there received in the parlor, and then proceeded to the main entrance, and entered the reception room at the right.

The jury having been severally sworn or affirmed by Mr. Samuel L. Clement, that, having been summoned by Henry C. Howell, Esq., Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, as jurors to witness the execution of Gottlieb Williams, within the walls of the Philadelphia County Prison, on this 4th day of June, 1867, declared and said that they would perform the duties required of them according to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Everything was thus in readiness for the final scene.

The Prisoner During the Night

was entirely alone, his spiritual adviser, the Rev. Thomas G. Allen having left him at about twenty minutes before 7 o'clock in the evening. At 4 o'clock this morning Williams awoke, after a good night's rest, when he partook of a hearty breakfast. About half-past 7 o'clock the prisoner, having been brought from the third to the first floor, on account of his crippled condition, was visited by his two brothers, and subsequently by the Rev. Mr. Allen, who remained with him to the last.

To his brothers he talked freely and affectionately, still protesting his entire innocence of the crime for which he was to suffer death. He requested one of them to read to him the parable of the Prodigal Son, whose case, he said, fitted his own precisely. During the reading he wept bitterly. As for his approaching death he still manifested his readiness to meet it, professing to have made his peace with God. The interview was very affecting indeed.

In the Cell.

At a few minutes before 11 o'clock, the Sheriff accompanied by Mr. Worrell and a delegate of the representatives of the press, waited upon the prisoner in his cell. Sheriff Howell stated to him that he had come to perform his unpleasant duty, understanding that the prisoner was fully prepared and ready.

Receiving an affirmative response, Mr. Worrell addressed a few questions to Williams, asking him pointedly if he had admitted his guilt to any one. The answer was, "No." Williams then expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the manner in which his trial had been conducted. He then passed out of his cell through the keeper's office, shaking hands, as he passed, with Dr. Haines, the prison apothecary.

He was dressed in a white shirt, brown vest, and dark pants, and wore a black cap drawn down over his eyes. He was so feeble that from his crippled condition it was necessary to assist him upon the scaffold. Notwithstanding this, he bore himself up wonderfully well, and exhibited no emotion or fear.

The Procession to the Scaffold

was then made up in the following order:—

William B. Perkins, Superintendent of the County Prison.
Henry C. Howell, High Sheriff.
The prisoner, Gottlieb Williams.
Rev. Thomas G. Allen, the prisoner's spiritual adviser.
Thomas J. Worrall, the prisoner's counsel.
H. Gale Smith, M. D., the Prison Physician.
The Physician's assistant.
The Sheriff's Jury, consisting of Messrs. William H. Kern, Samuel P. Hancock, Hiram Horter, F. Blackburn, George H. Roberts, Samuel Daniels, Robert P. King, John Thornley, William Elliott, Joseph M. Cowell, William Vogdes, and John G. Butler.
J. E. Salter, the Sheriff's Solicitor.
Samuel L. Clement Notary Public.
The Sheriff's Deputies, William R. Leeds, William Andress, H. J. McIntire, R. B. Ott, James Bain, Jr., Samuel Scheide, Joseph S. Allen, Joseph Watt, and Samuel S. Money.
The only others who were present were nine representatives of the press.

On the Scaffold.

Ascending the scaffold, the prisoner seated himself, and the Rev. Mr. Allen made a touching address to the persons assembled. He stated that Williams still declared his innocence, but expressed a willingness to die for the many offenses which he had committed in the past.

Being asked to repeat the text of Scripture on which he relied for salvation, Williams did so, in a clear voice, as follows:—"God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoso believeth in Him might not perish, but have everlasting life."

Mr. Allen continued, saying that Williams acknowledged the first murder laid to his charge, but this was the only time he had imbued his hand in blood, knowing nothing whatever of the crime for which he was to die. Still he blessed God that he had been brought within the prison walls, for it had brought him to a sense of his guiltiness and of the justice and mercy of God.

When the death warrant was read to him in his cell, the prisoner had assured the Sheriff that he was then prepared for death. But as soon as Mr. Allen had visited and talked with him afterwards, he said to him that he had then told a lie, for he was not prepared. This had been changed, and he now met his fate, trusting in his Saviour Jesus Christ.

Mr. Allen then offered a feeling prayer, beseeching mercy for the man who was this day to die by sentence of the law.

The Last of Earth.

At a quarter past 11 o'clock the prisoner's vest was removed, his hands were pinioned behind his back, the noose was adjusted, and the white cap drawn over his face, Williams exclaiming, during these operations, "Goodbye, Mr. Worrell," addressing himself to his counsel, who stood below.

All the others upon the platform then descended, and Williams repeated after Mr. Allen the following verse:—

"God be merciful to me a sinner! God be merciful to me a sinner! God be merciful to me, a sinner! for Jesus Christ's sake, amen!"

The Sheriff then pulled the rope, at seventeen minutes after 11 o'clock, and the body of Gottlieb Williams fell five feet six inches into the air.

The hands and limbs twitched nervously a few times, but in about five minutes all vitality seemed to be extinct, and the body swayed slightly in the air. It was permitted to hang for about twenty-five minutes, and on being then cut down, was found by the physicians in attendance to be quite dead. It was then formally delivered by the Sheriff's Solicitor to Mr. Perkins, the Prison-keeper, who accepted its custody in behalf of the family, none of whom were present. In due time it will be delivered over to Mr. Henry Williams, the brother of the unfortunate criminal, who stood at his side during the trial, and from first to last was unremitting in his efforts in behalf of the prisoner.

SPEECH OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY WM. B. MANN.

Delivered at the Close of the Argument in the Trial of Gottlieb Williams, for the Murder of Eliza Miller, March 16, 1867.

May it please the Court—Gentlemen of the jury in presenting to you the regular, unbroken chain of facts and circumstances which in this case has been wrought out with almost mathematical precision, I can say to you frankly, that I feel I could safely leave it to your careful consideration and calm, honest decision, without adding another word. My colleague (Mr. Dwight) has fully and fairly argued the case, and summed it up on the part of the Commonwealth. His arguments are, as yet, unanswered, and his appeals to your right reason and high sense of duty are not met by any counteracting influence. The counsel for the prisoner in their addresses to you have been, as it were, answering a speech made by myself in opening the case, in which I stated to the jury what I would be able to prove, and I call your attention to the fact that they have pointed out no imperfections in the evidence as it has been proved. When at the beginning of this case I stated to you, gentlemen, what the Commonwealth was enabled to prove, I was actuated by motives of the utmost candor and sincerity, and conscientiously discharged my duty. And now, when we have almost closed this remarkable trial, we find that but one single instance has been mentioned by the counsel for the prisoner wherein that which I alleged in the beginning has not been supported by the evidence. Of the great mass of facts I enumerated in my opening, but one solitary item remains unproved! But, bear in mind, gentlemen, that when the witness who was able to prove that single item was produced by me and placed upon the stand, and I stated my offer, the evidence was objected to by the counsel for the prisoner, and ruled out by the Court. Now, it is very rare indeed—I may say extremely rare—that at the close of an investigation like this, an opening speech can pass the ordeal of thorough criticism without more than one imperfection being detected in it. The proper and legitimate inference is, that the officers of the law who were engaged in the preparation of this case have faithfully, conscientiously, and completely discharged the duties devolving upon them.

I have said, gentlemen, that I might safely commit this case to your care without any comment whatever on my part, but custom absolutely requires, if duty does not demand, that I should conclude the argument on the part of the Commonwealth. And here let me say, gentlemen, that of all the extraordinary and marvellous cases which have occurred in this community of late years, no one, in my opinion, has been so remarkable as this one. It was a case where, in all human probability, if the officers of the law had not interfered, if the detective officers had not made thorough examination, and followed out in all their surroundings the apparently trivial minutiæ of facts as they were presented, the victim of this terrible tragedy would have been left to moulder away in her last resting place, with none to vindicate her memory from the foul and unjust aspersion of self-murder; the evidences of guilt would never have been obtained either to disclose the assassin or even to establish the crime. In former years Eliza Miller would have been buried at the cross-roads, a stake driven down upon her grave, and the passer-by, as he pointed to the spot, would have exclaimed, "There lies a suicide!" The counsel for the prisoner ask you to believe and decide this to have been a case of self-murder; they ask you to tear away the hallowed mould beneath which she now reposes, and consign her to the cross-roads and the stake. They ask you to say

"She should in ground unsanctified have lodged
Till the last trumpet; for charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her."

It, therefore, devolves upon me, gentlemen, not only to vindicate the outraged law, but to defend the memory of the voiceless dead.

It is true that the Coroner's jury were about to render a verdict of suicide, when Chief Detective Franklin came upon the ground, and, comprehending the whole subject at a glance, said, "There must be a mistake here; this is no suicide, it is a murder." The cap is then taken from the woman's head, and the wounds, which have been described to you here, were found upon her skull. Then on that Wednesday night further investigation is made, and Franklin orders the arrest of Gottleib Williams, and he is accordingly sought for on Thursday. "Oh, but these detectives cannot find him," you are told; "why boast of these detectives—why boast of the zeal of the Chief, amounting," we are told, "to madness? Why boast of the instinct" (superior to human reason) "displayed by Taggert and Smith in all their investigations." "Why boast of all this, when they cannot find this man who is known to everybody, who is seen in his daily walks—you cannot find him on Wednesday, and yet you boast of your detectives, and the perfection of their system." Why, gentlemen, the facts here speak for themselves. It is clear *now* that the reason they could not find the prisoner was, because on Wednesday he went to a lone place, a place unfrequented by men, and there drank his laudanum to take his life away, and remained there in a state of stupor all day on Thursday, and the next morning left his hiding-place, went to his barber-shop, and was arrested just after he left it. I answer the counsel for the prisoner—The detectives could not discover the prisoner on Thursday because they knew not of the lone place in which this man could go and sleep all day long—this hiding-place—this covert where the prisoner slept from Wednesday night until Friday morning. This is the only reproach, gentlemen, save one, that it was possible for them to utter against the detective officers, or to which they did give utterance—that they failed to find this man on Thursday. Yet while the prisoner was snugly stowed away in an unsuspected locality, these officials patiently sought for him in the streets, through the market-place, in the tavern, and in every place to which he had been in the habit of going, and no Gottleib Williams was to be found. The other reproach they cast upon these detectives was that they did not permit anybody to see the prisoner immediately after his arrest. Gentlemen, they were busily ferreting out a criminal; they were carefully examining, investigating, and inquiring into details, as their duty imperatively required of them to do. They did not send after the prisoner's brother and his counsel, and ask them to come and interfere with their investigation, and explain how Gottleib Williams could be convicted or acquitted of the crime with which he was charged. You can imagine, gentlemen, how much assistance the officers would have derived from the presence of counsel. The Constitution of the State allows the prisoner counsel at his trial; it does not authorize the counsel to thrust himself in the way when the officers are examining the clothes of a prisoner, or inquiring into the state of his mind, the character of his declarations, and using their best efforts to discover evidence that will lead them to the truth, and further the ends of public justice. In all human probability, if the prisoner had been represented by counsel immediately upon his arrest, and counsel had been allowed to prompt him, Gottleib Williams would never have opened his lips concerning his whereabouts at the time of the murder. His counsel would have said to him:—"Let them prove everything; you say nothing."

Now, gentlemen, having said thus much at the outset in simple justice to the detective officers—a class of men whose labors in an arduous and highly honorable profession deserve the recognition of every good citizen—men of honest purposes who have discharged their whole duty, and who have had the experience of years in their peculiar sphere of labor—having said thus much in their behalf, as was my duty, I now proceed with the case. Allow me, then, to call your attention, gentlemen, in the first place, to the fact that at the beginning of this trial great stress was put upon the matter of time, as applied to the details of the case. The witnesses were excluded from the court-room to prevent the possibility of any one of them being misled as to time by hearing the statement of another witness, and thus being led to speak of a circumstance occurring at one time which really occurred at another time. This safeguard has been thrown around the prisoner. We were told, as I have just said, that an essential element of the case would be the discrimination as to time in the arrangement of the details. To enable a witness to fix the exact hour at which a certain event happened, it is essential that at the time referred to there existed an association of ideas between the hour and the event.

I can better explain to you what I mean by referring to the evidence of Alice Holden. She says she saw Gottleib Williams at fifteen minutes past seven o'clock going up Williams' court, and she fixes this time because she was sitting at the window waiting for a person. The appointed time was seven o'clock, and she had watched and waited about fifteen minutes for that person when she saw Williams go up the court. She had been in bed sick for three months before this day. Now, gentlemen, you see that her seeing Williams was associated with her being at the window, and her being at the window associated with the hour of seven o'clock, at which time she took her seat there watching for the person whom she expected.

It is, I say, almost impossible for any one to speak definitely as to the time of a transaction or incident (particularly when, as in this case, a lengthy interval has elapsed), unless there was something at the time of the occurrence testified of to associate it with some particular hour of the day.

One who has an appointment at a specified hour seeks the place of meeting, looks at his watch, and awaits the appointed hour, and if the appointment is not punctually observed by the other party, he chafes at the delay, and anxiously counts the minutes. In a contingency of that character, the attention of no witness except that of Alice Holden had been particularly fixed or associated with any specified time on the morning of this occurrence, and therefore they give their impressions, and not their distinct and positive recollection and knowledge, as she did.

There was a witness called by the defendant who spoke quite as positively as Alice Holden in reference to time, but *his* memory of seeing Gottleib Williams was not based upon any association with any appointment. He recollects the hour because he saw it indicated on the dial of his clock; he saw the very pendulum of the clock in motion. He is so certain and particular that you will be likely to distrust his whole statement, especially when you remember that other witnessses testified to seeing Williams about that same hour at a considerable distance from the place where this witness says he saw him.

Now, upon this question of time, gentlemen, I wish to say that I do not pretend to be able to show at what precise time the incidents which I shall relate to you transpired—I do not pretend to do it. It is necessary for me, however, to state at about what time I really believe, from the evidence, this murder was committed; and I fix it in the neighborhood of half-past 7 o'clock, probably about twenty or twenty-five minutes after 7—a little before or a little after, if you please, but somewhere about that time. There is no occasion for me to detail to you the evidence upon this point. You have the testimony that at half-past 6 o'clock, or between that and 7—about that time—the sister left the house. The deceased was then still sitting at the breakfast table.

We find that after finishing her breakfast she had washed and wiped the dishes and placed them upon the cupboard, put down the table leaf, and replaced and arranged the cloth upon the table; had put the chairs in their proper places; the dish-pan containing the dish-water, with the dish-cloth in it, was upon the stove; her sun-bonnet, that she usually put upon her head when she went out into the yard, had been placed upon the table. The length of time consumed in these avocations we cannot tell precisely, but she must have been occupied in them until after seven o'clock. In all probability she was about to step to the door to throw the dish-water out when the intruder appeared and interrupted her work.

It was after 7 o'clock when the neighbors in the house next door, who were seated at their table, heard the screams that were evidently uttered by Mrs. Miller in the extremity of her distress. Those in the court also speak of the screams being heard a little after 7 o'clock. This murder, then, was committed *after* 7 o'clock, and we think we will show you beyond all doubt *not* after half-past 7 o'clock.

Now, gentlemen, the man who went into that house and committed that murder, must have been animated by a desire for plunder; you cannot conceive of any other motive. Mrs. Miller had no enemies. She was advanced in life, being nearly sixty years of age. She was not connected with the animosities of every-day life, but went about doing good and dispensing her charity. All who knew her were her friends, and she had not an enemy in the world. Her husband is a respectable citizen, an excellent, good man, one who holds himself aloof from all excitement, and one not likely to make enemies. But this peaceful and happy household is ruthlessly invaded, this woman is slaughtered in cold blood; and there could be no earthly reason for the deed but the hope of plunder, for it was known that there was a small amount of money in the house. The circumstances of this family were known to but a few, but Gottleib Williams was among that few. This murder, then, was committed for plunder, and I think that a careful consideration of the evidence will satisfy you exactly how it was done. You will remember that the bonnet of the deceased was upon the table.

In all probability she put the bonnet on her head, intending to go out into the yard, to take the dishpan and throw the dish-water out, and then come in—in all probability she had the bonnet in her hand, and was about to do that when the intruder entered the house. What did Mrs. Miller very naturally do? Why, she put her bonnet down upon the table where it was afterwards seen. Her bonnet was not upon that table when they were eating. When the back-door was opened, and the man, whoever he was, came in, what would she naturally do? She would put her bonnet down on the table, and take a chair and place it for him to sit down; and we find that in front of that table, which is on the east side of the room, a chair is placed with its back to the table, as if placed for some one to sit upon. Then this intruder put his hat upon the table and sat down, remaining there talking I do not know how long. If he came there at ten minutes after seven, he remained there till twenty-five minutes after seven, when this bloody deed was done, and then left by the front way, for no man or being was seen to go out the back way after these screams were heard. Now, gentlemen, he was there sitting in the chair, and Mrs. Miller may have stood over by the stand, while this man, whoever he was, was talking to her. For the sake of the argument, I will call this man Gottleib Williams. She stood and listened to him. He had been there the morning before for a purpose. What was the purpose? The ostensible purpose was to get his breakfast, but his *real* purpose, gentlemen, was to ascertain whether the sister had gone away that week, as she had expressed her intention of doing. The week before he had heard her say that the following week she would resume her avocation in another part of the city, and she would consequently be required to leave the house early in the morning. He came on Tuesday, and found that Mrs. Miller was not alone. The next morning, after having waited a sufficient time for the husband and sister to leave, he came

again and found her alone. He came in, and talked possibly about his breakfast, or in some manner engaged this woman's attention, and then, while she stood between him and the stairs, he possibly suggested something which would require her to go up stairs, or he may have sent her up stairs, and as she came down struck her the first blow. I do not say that, however; but the stair door was open and Mrs. Miller was standing in front of him, or beside him when she unexpectedly received the blow which he dealt her with the stick in his hands. He was standing on the east side of the room, between his victim and the back door, and with the sweep of his stick he could prevent any retreat, either to the door that led out into Buttonwood street, or to the door that opened into the back yard—either to the one or the other—he guarded that side of the room. When he struck the blow, she shrank back, in all probability, and then that cry of extreme pain came from her, not a cry of terror or fright, but a cry of extreme pain, such as could only come from a woman in distress; that plaintive, shrill cry which only a woman can give, and which, when imitated here upon the witness stand by Mrs. Neff, caused your blood to curdle as she uttered it. But you are told that the skull of Mrs. Miller was exceedingly thick, that the brain was not disturbed to any extent. That blow did not render her unconscious, as the man who struck it expected it would, and intended that it should. He was one who was accustomed to seeing brute creatures knocked down with a blow upon the head, and their throats cut afterwards. He expected that that blow would knock that woman down and render her entirely unconscious, but he was mistaken; after an interval she recovered, and he struck her again, and again the scream of pain was heard. He struck her a third time, and the scream of pain again echoed through the neighborhood. But a repetition of the blow, staggered as she was by the first, rendered the woman senseless; she fell upon the floor, on the west side of the room, remote, to some extent, comparatively speaking, from the door that opened into the adjoining room on Buttonwood street, or the door that opened into the back yard. There she lay; and then this man, having previously resolved in his own mind what to do, passed round her, and with his right hand seized her by the throat. This was the position.

(The District Attorney here demonstrated to the jury the position of the body of Mrs. Miller after she had fallen from the effects of the blows inflicted by the murderer, as also the attitude of the murderer in cutting the throat of his victim. He did not kneel above her, the District Attorney stated, and grasp downwards at her throat, for in that event the impression of the right hand upon her neck would have been the reverse of that which had been left, but the murderer got in front of his victim, and in that position consummated his hellish task.)

Mark you, gentlemen, there was no indication of a fight having taken place, the table-cloth was not disarranged, and apparently this man did not seize and attempt to choke Mrs. Miller, but with these three blows he felled her to the floor, and then knelt beside her, on the right side of his victim, and leisurely proceeded with his work of slaughter. And I call your attention particularly to the fact that one in the position in which this man was when he cut the throat of Mrs. Miller would necessarily be stained with the blood of his victim in the very spots where the blood marks are to be seen on the clothes of the prisoner.

He knelt beside his victim in the manner that I now show you, with his right knee down, and the tail of his coat, hanging over in this way, was draggled in blood, and that is the way in which the bottom of his coat became stained. But you are told there was no blood upon his knee. No, but the blood is upon the side of the pantaloons, and up here (in the seat), and around his coat, just where a man would be stained who knelt down and cut the throat of a prostrate human being. Gottleib Williams takes the razor from the drawer, kneels down, and gives that cut across the throat. You are told that the deceased herself drew the knife across. I answer, it was a cut or a gash made by another, and by one who was used to cutting. Why, a butcher is accustomed to cutting both ways, and is just as likely to cut one way as the other; and as the prisoner was on the right hand side he cut that way (indicating a but from left to right), holding the razor in his right hand, and having full command of it.

(The District Attorney then exaibited to the jury each of the articles of clothing worn by the prisoner, and the locality and size of the blood-stains upon each, in order to substantiate more fully the accuracy of the theory which he had advanced.) He also stated that after committing the deed and leaving the bloody razor by the right hand of his victim, the prisoner went hurriedly to the table to get his hat in order to retreat, fearing that the screams of Mrs. Miller had alarmed the neighborhood, and not knowing how soon somebody would be in upon him. As the prisoner tremblingly seized his hat he shook from his hand the sprinklings of blood that had been found upon the table, upon the bonnet, and on the wall. Gottleib Williams did not take up his hat that morning with his usual firmness and assurance; he had committed a deed of blood, and he seized upon his hat tremulously and convulsively, and as he did so the blood of his victim was shaken from his hand and coat sleeve over the table.

With respect to the absence of blood stains from the right knee of the pantaloons, I have to say, gentlemen, that the prisoner may have washed the blood off his knee, but I have yet to learn how any could get on the knee. A man kneeling in blood would certainly get blood upon his knee—a man kneeling down in a slaughter-house, or who happens to tumble down, may get blood on his knee—but when a man kneels down, and the blood flows around him after he has knelt down, you will not be likely to find any stain upon his knee, but you will find the blood marks around the knee. I repeat, a man kneeling down in blood would stain his knees, but a man kneeling down by the side and cutting the throat of a living being would not be likely to get a blood stain on the knee; the blood could not spirt there, and it could not flow there. Again, another feature in this connection is that the blood gushed forth from the throat of this woman almost in a flood; and although the murderer's hand was but a short time upon her throat, you can see how the cuff was stained with blood. And then, in addition to that, here is this shirt, or the fragments of it, which forms another link in the chain of evidence. There is the front part of the shirt, and there is the side seam, and right at the bottom, down this side seam on the right, is where a large piece was torn out, leaving a sprinkling of blood around it. Now, why would the prisoner tear that large piece out of his shirt there, and tear it out with his teeth, as has been clearly proved in this case? It was Mr. Franklin who first suggested the probability of the shirt having been torn with the teeth, and he was laughed at, but he answered, "I can prove it to a jury," and he immediately set to work and had a cast of the prisoner's teeth made, which, upon being applied to the tooth marks on the shirt, satisfied him of the accuracy of his first impressions, and enabled him to see something more, that in taking hold with his teeth, the prisoner had stuffed a portion of the shirt into his mouth, and upon which he had actually left the imprint of the roof of his mouth.

[Note.—In referring to the varied details of the case, the position of the murderer when taking the life of his victim, the location of the blood stains upon the prisoner's clothing as compared with his kneeling position, etc, the District Attorney demonstrated in a practical way his theory of the manner in which the murder had been committed. The vacant space in front of the witness stand afforded sufficient room for these illustrations of the evidence, and during his argument the District Attorney frequently availed himself of the facility thus afforded him to explain to the jury by actual experiment the probable manner in which the blood had stained the prisoner's garments. These practical illustrations, though perhaps more convincing to the jury than mere verbal expressions, were not in every instance sufficiently intelligible to the reporter (whose attention was confined to his notes) to enable him to give them verbatim.—Reporter.]

Now, gentlemen, what does the appearance of that shirt demonstrate? It demonstrates that the prisoner was stained with the blood on his [illegible]

right side. If you put that shirt on a human form, the part from which the piece is missing will correspond exactly with the part of the pantaloons from which a piece covered with large quantities of blood was cut out—the right side of the pantaloons, just behind the side seam—indicating exactly on which side of the body the man had knelt. Now, my friends criticized all this, they examined these clothes, and it struck me as exceedingly strange that while they were doing all this they did not study your countenances, and reflect how much better it would be for their cause did they hide those clothes away from your sight than to attempt to demonstrate that Gottleib Williams got all this blood upon him by falling down in the slaughter-house. I shall speak of that, gentlemen, by-and-by, but I do say now that these clothes fully establish the fact that the prisoner knelt beside a human creature while the life-blood issued from the body of that creature. Mark you, gentlemen, I do not say that it is proved that this man came into that house and laid his hat down on the table: I do not say that it is proved that he sat down in the chair which evidently was placed there for a visitor. I do not assert positively that he did all this in that way; at least, I do not say that it was proven by the evidence; but I say that if we connect all the facts together; if we sift the whole of the evidence in detail, and examine into all that occurred at that time, we can justifiably conclude that this deed was done in that way, and we can fairly and reasonably conclude it. Moreover, gentlemen, I do not pretend to be wedded to this theory; I do not pretend that it is the only way in which you can account for the appearance of things there. You may turn the evidence over in your minds—the judgment of twelve men may be better than mine—and you may establish a different theory, which may make the case as clear and plain to your minds as if you stood there and saw Gottleib Williams commit the murder. This is *my* theory, and I have only to say, in the words of the writer—

"And if a better theory 's thine,
Impart it freely, or make use of mine."

Now, in connection with this matter, it is said there was a ring upon Mrs. Miller's finger, which is missing. Very true. It was the ring which she said she would not part with while she lived. Now, it is not for me to say, gentlemen, whether this ring was wrenched from her finger, or whether it was not—she wore it upon her ring finger possibly, or upon her middle finger—but, gentlemen, you will remember there was a bruise right upon the knuckle, made by the falling of a heavy stick upon it; and, in all human probability, when that woman was struck the first time, and she saw the weapon descending to strike her a second or possibly a third time, she warded it off as best she could, and broke the full force of the stick with her knuckle, so that the second blow did not bring her to the ground. The first blow surprised and stunned her, the second was interfered with by her hand, and did not come upon the skull in its full force and weight; consequently there was a serious bruise upon the first knuckle of that hand. And who can say whether, if a stick like that were to descend upon a woman's finger, it would not be likely to shatter a ring? Rings have been broken by the slightest of blows. A blow like that could shatter a ring or cause it to open to such an extent as to fly from the finger. You remember it has been shown they did not make a very rigid search at that time; they were not cleaning house; and, in view of all the circumstances, a ring of that kind could very readily be lost. There was no examination of the alley. Did any human being say that he or she examined the alley with a view to ascertain whether there were any blood stains in it? Not one. And there was no search made and no effort made, that I know of from the testimony, to find the missing articles; and that woman's ring, gentlemen, may have been lost then. At all events, it seems that in point of fact her declaration was verified, that she never would part with that ring while she lived—she never *did part* with it until life had left her. "Oh, but," the counsel say, "he could not have broken off the ring." If the ring had been shattered he could very easily have taken it. I have no doubt, gentlemen, that that ring was taken away by the man who murdered Mrs. Miller, and when Gottleib Williams will tell you, gentlemen, where he put the razor that he stole from the drawer, in all human probability you will find the ring and the razor together.

Gentlemen, I contend that this was the way in which Mrs. Miller was murdered. I have said, for the sake of the argument and illustration merely, that Gottleib Williams did this murder. Now let me ask your attention to the evidence, which shows that Gottleib Williams did do it. Now, if there were known to be in a particular house a certain treasure, and a man was seen to go in the direction of that house, or go into it, and he was shortly afterwards seen out of that house with the treasure in his possession, it would be sufficient evidence to satisfy you beyond all doubt that he had been in that house, and that he had obtained the treasure that was there. Gottleib Williams was in the house of Mrs. Miller—was seen to go into it just before this murder took place. And let me ask you, gentleman, if there is any difficulty as to that? He left his lodging-place in the board-yard, when he rose in the morning, and went down to Fisher's tavern, where he arrived at ten minutes to 7 o'clock. He so states himself—because he may have watched the clock very narrowly that morning—watched the time in order to prepare countervailing testimony in case he was charged with a deed of blood. Ten minutes to 7——

Mr. Worrell (counsel for the prisoner) interrupting—Ten minutes *after* seven.

The District Attorney—I do not speak now about the witnesses, and I do not want to be held to them. I am talking now about what the witnesses said that Williams said. He looked at the clock; it was ten minutes of 7; and the witnesses fix it at that time—ten minutes of 7, or at 7 o'clock. Mr. Fisher said he saw him in his house—he did not see him go out; so that the prisoner may have left Fisher's ten or fifteen minutes after 7. But, mark you, Fisher's is at Ninth and Noble, and Noble is the first street south of Buttonwood, Hamilton is the first street south of Buttonwood when you go further westward. The prisoner goes directly from Fisher's up to the court, and he is seen to turn into that court. The witness, Alice Holden, is waiting at the window and watching for a friend, and she says it was at that time she saw him go into the court, and Bridget McSorley says she saw him going in at about 7 o'clock. So you see from the time he left Fisher's it was but a few minutes until he reached the mouth of the court. A square is only four hundred feet, and he had only two squares to walk, so there is scarcely any difference in time from his leaving Fisher's tavern and his reaching the court—the one being within pistol shot of the other, "Oh, but," we are told, "you cannot rely upon the witnesses as to the identity" of the prisoner. What! not rely upon the form of Gottleib Williams—a man whose history is known in that neighborhood, who has been the prodigal son, who has inherited this estate, who has wandered to California, who is known to have been paralyzed, who has been seen dragging himself about the neighborhood, who is known to be in distress, whose modes of living and habits have rendered him notorious! Mistake about Gottleib Williams! You might mistake a man's face; but, gentlemen, the step, the gait, the movement—all these go to make up a something that is almost indescribable, and yet so peculiarly characteristic of the man's appearance. And they are characteristic of this man alone; another one may have a shape or form like the prisoner, but the eye seeing the shape and form in motion could not mistake it. The witnesses describe him as going along with one foot and then dragging the other after him. What do they mean? They mean simply that when he steps the right foot forward, he then halts and brings the other up to it. He cannot step out with the left and bear his weight upon it that far off (indicating the position), but he can bear his weight upon it when it is right close to the other foot and directly under his body. He could not lift the right without bearing his weight on the left, but with the aid of his cane he steps out with the right and brings the other after him with that peculiar motion. He was well known, as he went through the streets, to every being in that neighborhood. Why, Alice Holden tells you she has seen him hundreds of times, for to see Gottleib Williams up there moving about among the neighbors was to know him and to remember him forever. Not know him! Why, gentlemen, they knew him well; and, more than that, when this lady (Alice Holden) saw him going in the alley, and when the other woman (Bridget McSorley) saw him going in or up the alley, they saw nothing in this man's appearance which, in any way, shape, or form, indicated that he had blood upon him. Now, mark you, he was seen to go *in towards that house* in his usual way, walking along calmly and quietly, with no stain of blood upon his clothes no crimson spots upon his coat; for, mark you, when he turned into that alley and walked up it a woman stood and looked up after him; and I ask you whether, if the right side of his coat had been drabbled and stained, that woman would not have seen it. She tells you there was nothing about him to attract her attention. Now, gentlemen, I have said that if it were known that a treasure was in a certain house, and a man was seen to go in towards that house and was afterwards seen *close by it and going from it* with that *treasure* in his *possession*, you would say at once that *he had been in* that house, and would so say simply because of the fact of his having the treasure. Gentlemen, you cannot too highly estimate the importance of this part of the testimony. And I regret exceedingly that you have not had the opportunity of looking at the situation of the premises at the back part of that house. This plan does not give you an idea of it. You see an alley and a house, but you get no proper idea of propinquity, and cannot see how close the places spoken of by the witnesses are to each other. The "fourteen-feet" house up that court would not be as big as the space in which you are sitting, gentlemen, even if it were square; and in order to give you a somewhat fair idea of the place I will here allude to it as it—

Mr. Worrall (interrupting)—You have accepted this plan.

The District Attorney—And I have made it the basis of my present remarks.

I trust I may not be misunderstood, gentlemen. I have assumed that plan as the basis of my calculations here, and by the dimensions of that plan, and the plan itself, I hope to be enabled to give you a more correct understanding of the premises.

Now, this plan states that the house on Buttonwood street is thirty feet.

Mr. Worrall—No, sir, nineteen—not quite nineteen feet.

The District Attorney—I know what I say, and I mean what I say.

Mr. Worrall—There is the number, sir (indicating); nineteen feet.

The District Attorney—I am not speaking of width but of length.

Mr. Worrall—I am not speaking of width.

The District Attorney—I am not and you should not.

Mr. Worrall—You are only misstating the facts.

The District Attorney (addressing the jury):—I am not misstating the facts, gentlemen; I am only endeavoring to assist you in forming an idea as to how far the prisoner was from Mrs. Miller's gate when he turned the angle of that court, that is all. And probably I will escape this criticism or this wisest censure if I take the plan in my hand, so that the counsel, whom I am not addressing, will understand as well as yourselves, whom I *am* addressing, the meaning of what I say. Far be it from me, when a man's life is at stake, to make the slightest intentional misrepresentation. From the front to the rear of Miller's house fronting on Buttonwood street (referring to the plan on paper) is thirty feet; at the rear of the yard of the house is this gate. The prisoner was seen to turn this angle and disappear. He was then within twenty-eight feet of Mrs. Miller's gate. Now, gentlemen, when he disappeared at this point, where did he go? Why, it is argued he was going to these water-closets. Then why didn't the counsel show that those water closets were open so that a man could go into one of them? They presume so. Why, they could show it, if such was the case. It was not my business to prove that, or to disprove it. If the prisoner made that a part of his defense, he might have proved it. I was not bound to prove that each house had a key for each privy, that the privies were kept locked, and that each key was kept in each house. I did not know but what they *intended to prove* by a *lady* that this gentleman knew very well who lived here, and knew these houses; that the prisoner had gone to her house and got the key. How would I know? I therefore avoided the point, believing that if he wanted to prove he was in those privies, the prisoner could prove he went and got the key. But he did not prove that. Now, gentlemen, he was seen to turn this angle (and he was then twenty-eight feet from the gate of Mrs. Miller's yard), and nothing separated him from the gate but the yard of this fourteen feet house, through which he could pass. Now, where was he going? Was he going to see the people in this fourteen feet house, in which the lady, Mrs. Fricke, lived. If so, Mrs. Fricke could be called to show the fact—what was to prevent her from answering, "Yes, he came in and stopped in my house?"—but he did not stop there; he went in here and he disappeared here. Where did he go? He could not have gone anywhere excepting into Fricke's house or into the yard of Mrs. Miller's house. He was twenty-eight feet off. Gentlemen, he was just in the position of the officer, Mr. Coulson, as he stands now, coming this way, up this passage; he could have gone in that door (into Mrs. Fricke's), or into that door (the entrance nearest to you there), where you, jurymen, are. If a man were seen coming up that aisle which leads to your seats, gentlemen, and he suddenly disappeared, you would ask where did he go? I ask with the same earnestness, where did this man go? did he turn into Mrs. Freicke's? where did he go? Why, he must have gone into Mrs. Miller's, for there was no other place for him to go. You may traverse the whole range of probabilities, and you will find no escape from that inference. His counsel may say, "He wanted to go into Buttonwood street." Well, I will only say it would be a very curious route for a man to take, particularly a man who was lame and who walked with difficulty, as they complain, to come up Hamilton street, go into this court, turn this angle, then this way, then that way, and then the other way, to get into Buttonwood street, when he could have gone straight up Ninth to Buttonwood street, and up Buttonwood, very readily. He could have gone up from Fisher's, mark you, in any way he pleased. If he wanted to get into Buttonwood street, gentlemen, why all this circumnavigation on that morning? He was not bound for Buttonwood street; he did not intend to go through that court without making a stop. He went into Mrs. Miller's house, and there is the spot (indicating on the plan) where he disappeared from human vision.

Now, gentlemen, I have said suppose there is a treasure in a certain house, and a man is seen approaching that house, and is afterwards seen with the treasure in his possession, there could be no doubt of his having taken that treasure from the house.

Now, gentlemen, the prisoner took with him from Mrs. Miller's the treasure that was known to be there—a treasure richer than gold—and that was the life blood of this woman. In her struggle with the murderer, she could not fix upon him the mark of damning guilt, but an overshadowing, all-seeing Providence has ordained that he who wantonly strikes at the life of another must necessarily bear some mark to identify him from among the rest of men—some stain which cannot be obliterated. Cases are common in which murderers have tried all sorts of means for wiping out of existence the traces of their awful crime, but all in vain; and Gottleib Williams' case but adds another to the list from whom the damning spot "would not out." I say there was in that house a treasure more precious than gold, one of the few things which money could not buy—this woman's heart's blood—and her last convulsive movements in death sprinkled that heart's blood upon her murderer, and when he went out of that house he had that treasure upon his person, for those drops of blood are identified as conclusively as they could have been were they golden guineas.

Now, gentlemen, I have said that after he left the house he was seen in Buttonwood street, moving westward, by his friends, Joseph Menns and Cameron saw him coming up by the opposite side of the way; and when he was up on the south side of Buttonwood street, and the eyes of those men on the opposite side were upon him, one said to the other, "Look at Gottleib, he looks as if he had been down in the slaughter-house. They saw his garments crimsoned, reddened with blood—I beg the witness' pardon, pink—they saw his garments stained with blood, *pink*—stains were to be seen distinctly. Now, he went into this Mrs. Miller's house without a blood-stain on him or anything to attract attention, and when we next see him, at a quarter to eight o'clock, or about that time, within five or ten minutes of it, probably, he has these blood-stains upon him. "Oh, but," you are told, "they did not amount to anything." I will come to that directly and show what they did amount to—possibly I should say it here. These stains were afterwards examined, and they were found to be, not the washings of diluted blood, but between the textures of the garments clots of blood were seen; the little squares filled with clots, not the washings of a gutter; not mud and filth, but pure blood, clear and pure, and as distinct as the richest metal that ever was mined when in its purest state—pure blood.

Now, gentlemen, I have said that he was seen. He was seen by Alice Holden and the other female witness, Bridget McSorley, going into the rear of Mrs. Miller's house—he was seen shortly after with his garments saturated, stained, on Buttonwood street, going on up Buttonwood street, just from the front of Mrs. Miller's house, as he had crossed Tenth (and this house is half way, possibly, between Ninth and Tenth, in Buttonwood), and then these marks are seen upon him. And he is then seen by Joseph Menns and by Cameron. He was then seen by them to go southward, down Eleventh street. And then we prove to you he went to this very yard where he slept the night before, where he slept in safety—at Eleventh and Hamilton streets, and he went there to divest himself of these blood stains and evidences of his guilt. There is where he went and deposited that cuff that has been produced here. And then within half an hour after that he is seen in Spring Garden market by John Menns (a cousin of the other witness), and seen under circumstance so very peculiar that they rivet the links of this case together. Now look at it. He had been to Hamilton street—that is clearly proved—and just about nine o'clock he is in the market seeking his breakfast.

Now, gentlemen, there is a vast difference between seeing a man in market on a Wednesday morning, and seeing a man going up on the other side of the street, and saying, "Look at Gottleib; he looks as if he had fallen down in a slaughter-house; been in a blood-puddle." People in the market look at each other in the face—who looks down at the garments? Therefore, nobody saw him in the market; he had got rid of the stain, cleaned it off the best way he knew how, and he had actually with his teeth torn it off though there was no blood visible about him. But with all that he is seen by John Menns in the market, his countenance pale, pallid, almost ashy—ashy, except one round red spot on his right side, which was deeply tinged. He was flushed up, and under a state of excitement, so much so that Means' inquired, "What's the matter with you? what have you been doing?" He noticed it—he noticed Williams' pale countenance—he saw its ashy appearance—he saw that the coward blood which was present at this deed of guilt had retreated from his face to garrison his heart, all except that spot—that remained, and remained alone as Argentine at Brannockburn, or Commodore Barney at Washington—all the rest of the coward blood had fled away. Then there he stood in the market, and Menns asked, "Why, what does all this mean? what's the matter?" "Why," said he, "I had a fight with an Irishman; I had a trouble with him before, he was a machinist, and I had a trouble with him before." Where is the machinist? where is the man that Williams had the trouble with before? They do do not find any such man; I find him.

To the Counsel—I beg your pardon; I recall that, as I do not wish to state anything that may properly be deemed objectionable.

Whether they find him or not, gentlemen, is not in evidence. If they did find him he did not suit their purposes; no such man is produced. He had a fight with an Irishman the night before—no, I beg your pardon, I will get at the truth—he had a quarrel, a quarrel or a fight, that morning, he said, with a man with whom he had a quarrel before—a man that he knew, a machinist—and he had called that man a liar, and that man had struck him, and that had caused the blood to come upon his nose and upon his clothing. But, mark you, this man had been so busy removing the blood stains from his cuff and his clothes before he ventured in the market to get his breakfast, that, in tearing away with his teeth the blood from his shirt, he had stained his face, and the moment he was told the blood was there he instantly removed it; and that, John Menns tells us, took place about 9 o'clock. Did he go and sit down and ask this lady to give him a cup of coffee with this blood upon his face? No, he had removed it. "And he then went up," says Menns, "to the place where he usually got his breakfast." Now, what does that show? Why, it proves he left Hamilton street; he then went down in the market where this conversation occurred with Menns, and got his breakfast afterwards.

Now, gentlemen, I have said you can run the time along, and you can fix time and place. *After* he had got his breakfast, *after* Menns had seen him, why he must have gone up to Spring Garden street. Why, he told Menns he had been somewhere in the neighborhood; he was bound to account for something *right there*, and therefore he said he had been in the *neighborhood*, and had this fight. Now, gentlemen, are you not satisfied, every one of you, that, however that blood got upon his face, it was got shortly before he saw Menns? That evidently was the case. Besides, he said he had been in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Hamilton (or Noble) street. Do you know why he said that? Because he *had been* down there to clean this blood off of himself and to hide this bloody cuff, and therefore it was natural for him to say, "I got this blood *on* down there." That is where he went to *take it off*, and there he locates his fight with the Irishman. Now, he must have been down there to have the fight, if his story be true. We prove he was down there to hide the cuff, for the cuff was hidden, and no man but Gottleib Williams ever carried it there and hid it there. I do not know whether to this hour they admit that that cuff belonged to this shirt.

Mr. Worrall—Oh, yes; we admitted that clearly.

The District Attorney—Well, I do not know how they accounted for the cuff being under that pumice stone.

Mr. Worrall—Oh, yes; it was thrown there carelessly.

The District Attorney—Well, I do not know how it struck you, gentlemen; how when a man has said he threw his cuff away carelessly in the street, they could account for its being picked up by some unknown person, and carried back five, or ten, or fifteen feet from where Gottleib Williams had been seen to stand. Who was seen to take the trouble to carry the cuff back, and aid and assist in the prevention of his detection by hiding it behind the barrel? Possibly they accounted for it; I must confess I did not heed it, or understand it, or hear it.

Now, gentlemen, he was there at Hamilton street, as is *proved* by the *presence* of the cuff; he was there *as he said*; he *was* in that neighborhood, but he was not fighting any Irishman, or any Irishman fighting him. I do not know how Gottleib Williams got the idea of an Irishman into his head. That has been to me one of the mysteries of this case—where he got that idea from. It may have been occasioned by the appearance of the man whom the prisoner met the night before, with whom, however, he had no particular wrangle or quarrel; he may have thought this man was an Irishman. But at all events, it is an unusual thing for an Irishman to take it up for the negro. It shows how civilization has extended; its influences are felt by all around and about us. Gottlieb Williams utters some epithet about the degraded race, and he is taken up by some Irishman who bloodies his nose; and that unknown belligerent, whoever he was, won't confess that he did this dreadful deed—will not admit that to resent an injury to a fallen race, he struck a cripple. That Irishman will not let it be known that when a whole race was insulted and abused, and he himself was called a liar, he resented the insult to himself and the poor negro by striking Gottleib Williams. That hero cannot be found; and we are told it is because he don't want to come and degrade himself in Court by admitting that he struck a cripple. Well, gentlemen, I do not know whether it would not be almost as noble to strike a cripple as to go and murder the inhabitants of Canada in order to find a way to Ireland. It strikes me it would be about as sensible and about as heroic—just about. If these Canadian invaders want to free Ireland, let them take their green flag, or any flag they please, and

"Plant it on Irish soil,
Let them strike three blows with Irish brand,
And march three miles on English land,
And bid the banners of their band
In English breezes dance."

And probably there would be thousands of American freemen and American born who do not love perfidious Albion over much, who would be there to see and there to help, but who do not exactly understand this flank movement through Canada. *Yet that hero cannot be found!* The man that struck Gottleib Williams would not come and degrade himself by saying he got into an altercation with a cripple and struck him—gently smacked his mouth or bloodied his nose. It was not a very serious injury, and the blow was not a very hard one, for a nose struck in the centre would evidently be accompanied or followed by two black eyes; it struck on the side, only one eye would be blackened. Gottleib had no black or blue under his eyes; his nose was unbroken; no modern Lord Lovelace had interfered with his bridge; there was no scratch at all upon his face. But his friends conclude that he was corroborated in his statement about having a fight because there was a hectic flush upon his right cheek. Was the skin broken there? No. A scratch? No; there was more blood there, but the blood was under the skin—that which was above it had been removed. Take Gottleib's handkerchief. That handkerchief, gentlemen, has been busy—busy—busy in removing blood; and Menns mistook the spot of blood on the side of the prisoner's face—what he calls a hectic flush—but what was really a telegraphic communication between the heart and the cheek—he mistook that for the mark of a blow; he considered that the cheek was reddened—reddened by an external injury, and not because the heart had done its last wicked deed.

Now, gentlemen, these stains are found upon the prisoner. I have said (and here is the strong part of the case, or, rather, it is that part of the case that requires an explanation by this defendant, and in default of an explanation, why, the decision must be against him) that he had not this blood upon him when he was at Fisher's. Now, we will say nothing about Mrs. McSorley, if you choose, about what Mrs. McSorley said, and what Alice Holden said (the witnesses who saw him go into the alley). We are told we cannot rely upon the fact, that they did not examine his clothes narrowly, and cannot say whether blood was on him; but, gentlemen, this man came into Fisher's tavern at ten minutes of seven o'clock.

Mr. Worrall—Ten minutes past seven.

The District Attorney—He, Gottleib Williams, said "ten minutes of seven."

Mr. Worrall—George Fisher said "ten minutes past seven."

The District Attorney—Well, gentlemen, as the prisoner and the witness disagree, it is very natural that I should make a mistake myself. If my friends will let me know exactly at what time he went to Fisher's tavern, I will adopt that as the time.

Mr. Worrall—Take the evidence.

The District Attorney—Well, do you believe Fisher or Williams?

Mr. Worrall—Both.

Mr. Pile (associated as counsel with Mr. Worrall)—Fisher.

The District Attorney—Fisher, you say. You do not believe your client?

Mr. Worrall—Oh, no; he may have been mistaken, and he may have been right.

The District Attorney—But while there is so much difference between these persons as to the fact, gentlemen, I may be pardoned if I adopt the theory of one of these men in preference to that of the other. It is proved, then, gentlemen, that in the neighborhood of 7 o'clock Fisher saw him. He sat down in Fisher's upon a chair, and he read the paper. Would not that bloody coat-skirt have left some impress of blood upon the chair? Would not those bloody pantaloons, if they had been bloody, or if the blood on the shirt had saturated the plants, have left some trace on the chair? And yet he walks away from that place, and no trace of blood is seen there. Fisher was there, and saw him go into the tavern, saw him distinctly, and they both swear he was as usual, with no blood upon him. Now, gentlemen, at whatever hour this man left there—at ten minutes after 7, or twenty minutes after 7, I do not care which—when he did leave there he had no blood upon his garments; but when he was seen going up Buttonwood street, at a quarter or twenty minutes of 8, he had the blood on him. He had not been fighting the Irishman; where did he get it on? Where did he get upon himself, within that short interval between his departure from Fisher's and his being seen going along the street, those blood stains that he has made efforts to remove by scraping and washing? Now, the prisoner admits these stains were on him on Friday morning, he admits they were on him on Thursday, he admits they were on him on Wednesday; and he is asked to account for their being on him on Wednesday morning at a quarter or eight o'clock, when the witnesses first saw them; he is asked to account not only for the fact of their being on him, but he is asked to account for their being first seen just at the time when this woman was murdered, or immediately afterwards, within five, ten, or fifteen minutes of the murder, as you may call it. Mark you! I repeat, he is asked to account not only for their being on him, but for their being on him at that time. What does he do? He says, "They were on me at that time, but they were on before; I got them on me on Tuesday afternoon."

Now, mark you, he got these stains (proved to be blood stains by the physician)—he got these garments saturated with blood, so that a blood-clot remains through every square of the shreds—he got this blood on him on Tuesday afternoon. Very well. But where?—where? He says, "I got the blood on me at Mr. Fete's slaughter house." There is no mistake about that, gentlemen. He fixed the place, and we brought the man; we proved he was there not exactly at the time he said he was, but we have proved he *was* there on Tuesday afternoon, and we proved conclusively, gentlemen, that he *could* not and *did not* get these blood stains on him *there*. He says that he fell down in the slaughter-house. He did not say, gentlemen, that he had fallen down in the gutter, and got these blood stains on him from the mass of blood and water that was then running away. Now, we brought Mr. Fete and his partner, Mr. Stubing (who killed for him that day), and they say the prisoner was there twice; he was there not the day after, but the day before, but he was there Tuesday afternoon; that when the hogs were killed he was *not* there.

Williams said he met a boy on the street, and the boy told him to come round, they were killing, and he went around and they were killing, and he got the blood on him from the hogs. Now, gentlemen, let us ascertain *was* he there *then?* No; the killing was over; he was not there at the killing. He wanted to see the warm blood bubbling from the throat of the animal; probably it was a pleasure to him to witness such sights; therefore he went there to see the killing; but the killing had taken place there *an hour* or *an hour and a half before* he came. And, therefore, he told a falsehood in that; he was not there at the time of the killing. He said at the time of the killing he had fallen down and got the blood upon him. Now, gentlemen, he did not fall down in the slaughter-house. No human being proves that he fell down in the slaughter-house; no human being proves that he fell down in the yard. If he did, who saw him fall? *who defied him up?* who laughed at him? for people are generally laughed at who fall down in blood and get stained; who sympathized with him? Nobody. Where is the boy who took him around to see the killing? He does not produce any such boy. "Oh, but," they say, "he might possibly have told the truth in that; he might have got the blood upon his clothes by being present at some killing of a hog." Well, gentlemen, if a man who was a common [illegible] to cut the throat of a man with a razor, and got down on his knee right close to [illegible]

the hog, he might stain himself with blood; but when did William perform on a hog in that way?—when did any other man perform on a hog in that way? Again, "Oh, but there were some spots unwashed in that slaughter-house—some patches of blood remaining, not cleaned up." Well, gentlemen, a man may fall down, but how could he work himself down to get his coat so saturated with blood that the shreds would all be filled with it? Why, he must want to look like a murderer very badly; he must want to look so much like a murderer that every one in the world would *take him* for one. But the witness tells you that a man could not, except by design, get his clothes so bloody in that slaughter-house. But what was the testimony? Was Gottleib there at the killing? No, he came there when it was over; the third hog had been killed and scraped; two of them had been carried out and hung up in the shed, and the third was being carried out—hog no longer, blood in it no longer, but pork, manufactured pork, a thing for the market. He did not say, "That is a fine hog," or "That is a bloody hog, I will keep away, for the blood might get on the inside of my button, I will keep away;" he did not say that the hog was carried out and that ended the killing. Now, gentlemen, you are asked to believe that he got all of these stains at that place; for, mark you, that is *the place* Williams visited. His counsel visited the place, and he went there with every desire in the world to wrench out of the things there something that would help his client. He went there with a skilled mind, with an ardent desire, with a determination to wrench, if possible, from the very stones and the crevices between them blood enough to stain the p[illegible]'s clothes; but it was a fruitless task. You have heard of the attempt to get blood out of a stone, or from between those stones, and around those stones in the slaughter-house. Get all the blood you can there, around and about the stones, and you will not get blood enough scarcely to stain through these pantaloons and this shirt. "Oh, but there is blood in the street." Gentlemen, there was, probably, last September, a little place left of what was Spring Garden. The name is a very beautiful one, but in our early childhood we associated it with blood and butchers, and slaughtered animals, and blood in the street. A child was taught that if it went up the street it would "smell blood." Such was Spring Garden, and the name was associated with all these ideas.

Spring Garden has since grown up and been merged into the city of Philadelphia, and is now one of the finest portions of it; and it may be that some of the butchers up there are careless, but the idea that blood runs out there in the street, I take as supremely ridiculous. "All is not gold that glitters;" all is not blood that's red. Mr. Pile says that he judged about one-fourth of the fluid in the gutters there was blood. Possibly he saw it after the *water* had ceased to run. The witness was asked here by the counsel for the prisoner whether his nose ever bled, and an allusion was made to that morning; we were told that if the witness had seen Mrs. Miller when she was dead, and he had been arrested and had had any blood upon him—if his nose had bled—he would have been in great jeopardy, and he was warned to be very careful about his nose bleeding. I took the liberty to ask Mr. Pile whether his nose ever bled, when he talked about one-fourth of the contents of the gutter being blood; he stated it had. I asked him how much blood he thought it would take to color a basin of water?

Well, he said he could not tell. Well, I will venture to say, gentlemen, that fifteen fair blood drops would stain any basin of water as red as any gutter that Mr. Pile ever saw in Spring Garden. I will venture to say it, and will risk this case on the experiment. Fifteen drops fairly dropped would do it. When you compare the fifteen drops, I will venture to say they do not even stand in relation to water in the basin, as one to a thousand. A single drop of blood will *discolor* a basin of water, four or five will *redden* it, and ten or fifteen will give it a *crimson* appearance. Mr. Pile, when he spoke of the blood being in the gutters, just spoke as to what he saw there without considering the matter very critically. Well now, gentlemen, suppose all this were true; nobody saw Gottleib Williams *fall in the gutter*. If he had been *picked up out* of the gutter there on Tuesday afternoon coming from the slaughter-house where they had been killing, there would have been something to support this. But, gentlemen, look at this. Here is a man on trial for his life, found with blood clots on his garments, and the only thing the poor wretch can do is to get up this story thus presented by his lawyers.

What does it prove? Why, it proves, gentlemen, there is no better excuse to be found. Mark you: you cannot say he may have received these blood stains thus and so—no, gentlemen, the prisoner has considered all that for you. He has weighed and considered that, and his life being at stake, that is the best he can give you. But, gentlemen, there is another thing here that makes it very difficult, that makes it impossible, for us to conceive how this prisoner can be "not guilty." The blood that is found upon his cuff, he admits, is human blood; he says it is human blood. I have not a doubt of it. He says it is *his own*. Ah, gentlemen, that cuff! Is it not singular that that little band should have remained—just remained, brought up, and fitted exactly around the place where the little band had fitted on the other side, just as though the woman who sewed the shirt had put those little threads in there, and made that a little stronger (the texture was twice as strong there as elsewhere), —that that little band should have remained, and it should have torn everywhere else but there, and that this, being applied, should fit just around the inside. People call this chance; some call it fate; some say the hand of fate is in all these things. That cuff is admitted. But, gentlemen, it would not have been admitted if that little piece of string had not been there—*that* away, you would never have heard the admission, although the scientific man would have proved a thousand times, by submitting it to the microscope, that it was the same texture exactly, and the same material as the sleeve—although the sewing-woman would have told you that the sewing on the cuff was the same as on

told where they got it, or anything about it. They thrust it forward. What is the history of that cuff? It too is brought forward to mislead you. You hear nothing of its history. And when that cuff is laid away among the relics of the past, I trust they will hang up Berger's boot alongside of it. This cuff (exhibiting the original cuff) remains, gentlemen. The blood upon is, without doubt, human blood. The prisoner says it is human blood. We say it is the blood of Mrs. Miller, and if that be the blood of Mrs. Miller on that cuff the case for the Commonwealth is made out.

Now, gentlemen, I believe I have gone over this case. It has been a protracted one; wearying you, I presume—certainly, wearying me—and I have no disposition to trouble you further. But I could not but feel that I was required to argue this case as it has been argued. In the performance of a duty, whilst it is being performed, the consciousness that you are discharging a duty lightens a man's toil, buoys him up, inspires his thoughts, and sustains him; but when that is ended a feeling of weariness begins to come over him, and, as he looks back upon the path he has travelled, then it is, gentlemen, that the excitement, to a certain extent, will die away, and then it is that the emotions of human pity and sympathy will come in upon him. Now, after I have performed my duty, gentlemen—as I believe, conscientiously—I cannot but say to you that this poor creature is to be pitied; and although I do not profess to feel very great sympathy for him alone, there are surroundings that indeed excite my sympathy. I have been restrained, restrained in a great measure, gentlemen, from talking of this crime as perhaps I should have done, as I otherwise would have done—I say I have been restrained by the presence of this brother, who has been present aiding, assisting, watching, and being just exactly where a brother ought to be, standing by his own blood and kin, and by the being who was the companion of his childhood. And he would be no brother if he were not here, doing all that he possibly could do for a brother in his last fearful extremity; and for this I honor and respect him, and I say that his very presence here has restrained me from being as severe and as harsh as I would otherwise have been. I must say also, gentlemen, that it has been my desire throughout this investigation to have no possible altercation, as far as I could avoid it, with the counsel for the prisoner. I am sure I did not wish to disturb their minds, and I know that I did not wish to disturb my own by the slightest altercation; and if there was any seeming wrong on my part I was ready to acknowledge it, to give away anything that I could in order to exercise that government and that full command of all our intellectual faculties that are requisite in a trial like this. And, gentlemen, I must say that all that could have been done for this man has been done—all, I repeat, *all* has been done by the counsel of his choice. They have performed their duty faithfully, mantully, and (if I felt disposed to complain about it) I might say, with a little severity at times. But I am accustomed to that sort of thing, and when it comes in such small doses as it has on this occasion, I think I can take it without much complaint.

There was one thing, however, gentlemen, that struck me at the time, that I could not exactly comprehend. I refer to a remark petulantly made, perhaps, and not intended to be of any earthly moment, by the junior counsel for the prisoner, that this was a "blood-and-thunder case." So far as concerns the application of the first of those two words, you will readily see, gentlemen, there is not the slightest difficulty. It has, indeed, proved a bloody case, and all the circumstances connected with the damning deed have been most bloody and pitiable. The hands of the prisoner, his garments, all his surroundings, even the cane that he made use of in walking, all these are smeared with blood, and, in a word, there seems to have been drawn over the whole case one hideous veil of blood, which may never be removed.

That peaceful home will be pointed out in all future time as the scene of a terrible and bloody tragedy, and never again will its former happy inmates enjoy the comfort and tranquillity of its time-honored walls. The husband is left alone in the world, bereft of the companion of his manhood, and the sister has been deprived of almost her only solace and comfort in the world, for the victim of this deed was a woman of strong mind, who bore up under ordinary misfortune; who, when death had visited her family circle, took upon herself the sorrows of the rest, and, with fortitude and resignation, imparted comfort all around her. But the latter portion of the remark—the "thunder" part of it—was what struck me more forcibly; I could not then see its applicability, but I fear, gentlemen, that I begin now to comprehend that. The bright sun shone in these windows, illuminating the courthouse and lighting up your faces, and the faces of the Court and the counsel, as we succeeded in obtaining all the light and intelligence that it was vouchsafed to us to obtain in this case. But, *to-day*, what a contrast! This day comes upon us cloudy, gloomy, heavily; for about that doomed man the clouds are gathering thick and dark. Already, as they cover the horizon, you can see, and I can see, the vivid lightning flash from the black and ominous-looking mass. It is not for me to attempt to embody in the public prosecutor the wrath of an offended Heaven, and to call upon the lightning to smite the head of that unfortunate man. It is not for me to invoke the thunders of the Omnipotent to execute man's decrees, which, though the work of the Infinite, is done through man's agency.

But, gentlemen, I fancy I hear the stern conclusion of this case; yes, I feel and see the storm of retribution that is to overwhelm the murderer. Let him hide himself if he can find a shelter. To but one Rock can he fly for safety either in this world or the next. The storm has broken upon his devoted head, and its thunder is the voice of an angry Deity, the God of Justice, who will speak in thunder tones through your verdict as you are asked to stand up and pronounce the prisoner *guilty of murder in the first degree.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM RIDDLE.—Upon the remains of this gallant young soldier an inquest was held yesterday afternoon. But one witness was examined, and then the inquest was adjourned until Thursday next. The testimony was this:—

John S. Riddle sworn—On Tuesday evening, May 7th, my brother, now deceased, and myself went to the office of Mr. Ovens to see about a assessment made out in my brother's name, at should have been drawn in the name of r mother; when we entered Ovens' place we nd it to be a tavern; there was a man behind bar, and in front of it another one talking him; Colonel Riddle asked, "Is this the lice of the Revenue Assessor?" The reply was Yes, sir." He asked if Mr. Ovens was in; the eply was "Yes; in that room," pointing to an nner apartment; the witness, with his brother, entered; two men were there, one sitting, the other standing, and each had tumblers of liquor; to one of them my brother said, "You are Mr. Ovens?" The reply was "Yes, sir;" Colonel Riddle then stated the object of his visit, which was that the assessment upon his mother's property should be made in her name; the only property included in the list owned by Colonel Riddle was a silver watch.

Ovens said, "Won't you stand up for your mother?" My brother answered, "Most certainly I stand up for my mother where it is necessary, and on all occasions where it is legal. In this case she is the owner of a house and furniture, and wishes the assessment in her own name." Ovens repeated, "You don't want to go back on your mother?" My brother said, "No, Mr. Ovens, I came here to transact a simple matter of business, not to be insulted. I desire to know specifically whether I can fill out this blank form in my mother's name, to which you have put mine." Ovens returned, "Oh, I see; you want to get out of paying your mother's taxes. I believe you to be a loafer." My brother said, "Come, Jack; we can't make Mr. Ovens understand what I wish, and he seems not to desire to understand us." We then went to the front door, and Ovens went behind the bar, and put in a drawer the blank form we had left. My brother turned back, and said, "Mr. Ovens, please let me again see that paper?" Ovens said, "No; I'll attend to *you*—I'll fix *you*."

He came round from behind the bar when he said this; he advanced to us, laid his hand on my brother's shoulder, and squaring off, said, "I think you are a ——loafer;" in the meantime the man in the back room, with whom he had been drinking, followed to the door; he laid his hand on Ovens' arm and attempted expostulation; "What are you talking about, in that way?" asked he; Ovens raised his fist, saying, "—— —— you, go away from me; I know what I am doing;" Ovens then repeated to my brother, "You are a —— —— loafer;" I had not spoken before; I now said to Ovens, "My brother came here on business, not to quarrel; he is no loafer, he is a gentleman;" Ovens insisted, "He is a —— loafer, and you are another one, —— —— you;" he at the same time struck at me with his fist; I warded off the blow and knocked him down; the other men then fell upon us; Ovens got up and came at me again; I knocked him down a second time, but whether with fist or cane I do not know; at that instant my brother seized a pitcher and struck at a man named Robert Gambie, who was fighting with Ovens, and feeling about his vest as if for a concealed weapon.

About this time the door was opened from the outside, and two other men ran in; (witness described them;) a general fight ensued; up to this time my brother was uninjured, except by a blow from an umbrella; a man then came behind him with a weapon that I suppose to have been a billy; he struck my brother on the head with it; I fear that I could not identify him; the pitcher fell from my brother's hand, and he sank upon the door; I knocked the man's head against the door, and then knocked him out of it into the street; some one got the pitcher, and dashed it at me twice; it hit me upon the arm both times; my brother was going out, when the same pitcher was thrown at him; then I saw blood for the first time streaming down his neck; I then received two more blows, one from a pitcher, the other from a billy; I also received a whack from a woman, indicted with a cane.

The remains of the deceased will be taken to Pittsburg for interment to-day. The Coroner adjourned the inquest until Thursday afternoon, the presence of the witness whose testimony is above given being indispensable in the formation of a proper view of the case by the jury of the Coroner.

RECEPTION OF BISHOP STEVENS.—Yesterday afternoon the reverend clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this Diocese convened, with the students of the Divinity School, in St. Andrew's Church, to welcome the Right Rev. Bishop Stevens.

The exercises commenced with the reading of the ante-communion service, participated in by Rev. Dr. Morris, of Germantown; Rev. Dr. Newton, Rev. Dr. Morton, and Rev. J. W. Claxton. A psalm was then well sung, by a choir composed of students from the Divinity School, when Rev. Dr. Morton arose and delivered the following address of welcome:—

Right Rev. Father in God—It is my pleasant privilege, on behalf of those present and many unable to attend this meeting, to welcome you to your diocese and your home.

We have all missed you much, for, though during your absence we have enjoyed efficient and acceptable Episcopal services, still, no Bishop is as our own Bishop, and we rejoice that you are now among us. Our eyes followed you anxiously in your various wanderings abroad, and we were glad to see you turn your back upon the smoke, fog, and foment of London, and recognize you in the sunny south of France, and on the border of the Mediterranean; but happiest of all to find you are now in our midst.

We listened anxiously to the various reports regarding your health, but we want no more information on that subject, satisfied by your presence that your long absence from home has been productive of radical improvement, and that there is every reason to believe that you will be equal to all demands that can fairly be made on your time and attention.

Once more, Right Rev. Father in God, I bid you, in behalf of my brethren, a cordial welcome to your home.

The Bishop then replied at much length, and was listened to with profound attention. He thanked the reverend brethren for this cordial welcome, and would have been home again long since, only from the express order of his attending pysicians. His stay, however, had not proved unprofitable, as, in Italy and other places, he had seen sufficient of other teachings to convince him more firmly than ever that the tenets and teachings of the Protestant Episcopal Church were the proper ones to preach and advance among the people, and he had come home with a firm purpose of applying himself to the holy work with renewed vigor and zeal, and he hoped the entire clerical body would unite with him. Again he thanked them most heartily for their expressions of kindness and good will.

Rev. Dr. Morton then proceeded to the Communion Service proper. The Bishop consecrated the elements, and the Holy Communion was administered by the same four reverend gentlemen who read the service of the Ante-Communion.

The congregation was then dismissed, and invited to reassemble in the vestry of the church, where a pleasant time was passed in conversational religious matters, and the thorough rejoicing among the clergy made manifest at the safe return of their beloved Bishop.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL SOCIETY.—This association will hold its eighteenth annual session in Pittsburg, on June 12, at 4 P. M.

The delegates are allowed the usual commutation of railroad fare by application to the permanent Secretary.

Ample arrangements have been made for a cordial reception by the Pittsburg doctors.

The *ex officio* delegates are Doctors William B. Atkinson, W. Maybury, and Winthrop Sargent.

The delegates to the Philadelphia County Medical Society are Drs. D. Hayes Agnew, James Ash, Charles S. Boker, John Bell, William H. Bunn, Robert Burns, James M. Corse, James Cummiskey, Levi Curtis, Richard J. Dungison, H. Y. Evans, Albert Fricke, A. H. Fish, Lewis P. Gephard, Amos W. Griffiths, H. St. C. Asb, J. H. Smally, J. Huckel, Nath. L. Hatfield, A. G. B. Hinkle, Thomas Hay, William N. Johnson, John F. Lamb, Richard Lee, William L. Knight, Andrew Nebinger, Ed. Schofield, E. B. Shapleigh, Joseph Leidy, Samuel D. Gross, and J. G. Stetler.

AN ATTEMPT TO KILL.—Last evening, Mr. John Quigg, residing at No. 1202 Chesnut street, made an assault upon his wife, and a girl living in the family, with a hatchet. His wife received a severe blow on the back of the head, but escaped further injury by locking herself in the second-story front room. Reserve Officer Parker was called in, and when he got inside of the house he found Quigg up stairs chopping the stairway baluster, he having commenced this work at the foot of the stairway and continued to the third story.

Quigg, seeing the officer, entered a back room and locked the door, which he refused to open. Parker broke it open, and, dodging a blow aimed at him with the hatchet, arrested Quigg and took him to the Central Station. Quigg had nearly chopped the door down where his wife was before the officer got to the house. Mrs. Quigg is not dangerously hurt.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At the afternoon session the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, W. Williamson, M. D., Philadelphia; Vice-Presidents—J. H. Marsden, M. D., Adams county, W. J. Blakely, M. D., Elk county; Recording Secretary, Bushrod W. James, M. D., Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, Robert J. McClatchey, M. D., Philadelphia; Treasurer, H. H. Hoffman, M. D., Allegheny county; Censors—R. Ross Roberts, M. D., Dauphin county; Coates Preston, M. D., Chester county, J. C. Burgher, M. D., Allegheny county.

In the evening, at 8 o'clock, the annual address was delivered by James B. Wood, M. D., the retiring President, and was listened to with deep attention by a large and interested auditory. The Society then went into active session, after which the members and invited guests repaired to the Continental, and partook of a bountiful supply of refreshments.

The American Institute of Homœopathy meets in New York on Wednesday next, and after the adjournment of the State Society most of its members will proceed to New York to attend the sessions of the National Institute.

GRAND LODGE OF THE AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The annual session of this body for the State of Pennsylvania is now being held at their hall, in Locust, above Broad. The Order is well represented by delegates from all portions of the State. Yesterday reports were read and considered, and new members admitted. The election of officers on Monday resulted in the selection of Frederick Scheidt as Grand Master; James Hutchinson, Vice-Grand Master; T. S. Block, Secretary; and Jarret Craig, Treasurer. The session will occupy the greater portion of the week.

RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION.—Last evening the grocers and provision dealers of the city met at Diligent Hall, in order to perfect an organization under the charter procured last winter from the Legislature. The society is intended for the mutual profit and protection of the members, the articles of incorporation allowing the establishment of a wholesale purchasing agency for the benefit of the shareholders. By-laws were adopted, fully covering the objects of the Association, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings of the meeting, which was fully attended.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This establishment was closed last evening, in order to have another dress rehearsal of the great new spectacle called *Cendrillon*, which will be ready for public representation to-night positively.

The new scenic sensation has been gotten up at a cost of nearly ten thousand dollars, under the direction of Mr. Lewis Baker, who has determined to be present and direct each performance. Mr. Baker produced *Cendrillon* at his own New York Theatre last season, and it had an immense run, and was quite as popular as the *Black Crook* for some weeks. The *Cendrillon* to be produced at the Chesnut far exceeds in elegance of scenery and cast of characters the New York representation. Miss Josie Orton, Miss Annie Wood, Miss Julia Daly, Mrs. E. N. Thayer, Messrs. Sol. Smith, Walter Lennox, and Mr. J. W. Jennings, and others, will render the dramatic portions of the new fairy play, while Madlle Theresa Wood, Lena Windell, and Annie Konger, assisted by an immense *corps de ballet*, will execute the terpsichorean scenas of the new piece. Seats can be secured at any time. *Cendrillon* will no doubt be more beautiful than any show piece ever presented to the Philadelphia public. The scenery, as far as we have seen it, certainly exceeds in marvellous effects and singular beauty anything ever exhibited in this country. The ballet, under Professor A. Boldy, is in admirable condition, thoroughly disciplined, and containing a number of favorite artistes as monitors.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Young and old people will be pleased to learn that Mr. G. L. Fox presents his new pantomime, called *Little Boy Blue*, to-night. Mr. Fox assumes the clown's disguise and makes fun out of everything. His little brother "Charley" assists as "Pantaloon," and helps "Jack, D. D.," out of his many disturbing discomfitures. Miss Louisa Browne enacts the part of "Columbine," and Master T. Caligne is the gallant "Harlequin." The final scene of Mr. Fox's new pantomime exceeds in brilliancy the last scene of *Jack and Gill*, which was so much admired last winter. *Little Boy Blue* is full of the most surprising tricks, which will both astonish and delight all beholders. Our young readers will be gratified to learn that Mr. Fox's new pantomime will be performed on Saturday afternoon.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson made his *rentree* here last evening in his wonderful assumption of "Rip Van Winkle," in Boucicault's dramatization of Washington Irving's famous legend. We are pleased to note that Miss Susan Denin has been engaged expressly for the *role* of "Gretchen," poor "Rip's" wife. Among our comedians, Mr. Jefferson stands second to none; and his acting in *Rip Van Winkle* has been pronounced all over the world as superior to anything presented on the mimic stage. No one should fail to see Jeff. in his great part.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The great "Demon Dance" from the *Black Crook* will be repeated every evening this week, together with many farces, burlesques, songs, and dances by the Variety Troupe.

THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY'S CONCERT.—The concert to be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next, by the Mendelssohn Society, in aid of the Southern Relief Fund, will be a great musical event. A splendid programme has been prepared, and will be admirably rendered. The following well-known artists will appear, in connection with the Mendelssohn Society:—Mr. Carl Gaertner, violinist; Mr. H. G. Thunder, pianist; Theodore Habelman, the popular tenor; Mrs. Behrens, Miss Orlina Cunnington, Miss Blackburne, Miss Forbes, Mr. George Bishop, and a grand orchestra; leader, Dr. Cunnington; conductor, Jean Louis.

THE RENTZ CONCERT this evening, at Musical Fund Hall, promises to be a most choice and brilliant affair, the programme being composed of *morceaux* from the best composers, including Mozart, Meyerbeer, Balfe, Perring, Vieuxtemps, and others, and the performers of decided ability. Besides Mr. Rentz himself, Wenzell Kopta, the young violin *virtuoso*, who created such a favorable impression at the recent Wolfsohn testimonial, will assist, and with the Misses Rentz, Thomas, Madame Da Costa Jones, and Messrs. Escouboue and Koenig, a fine entertainment may be expected,

HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, will appear in a very attractive programme this evening. In addition to his usual list of wonders, he will to-night introduce his Living Human Head, which is said to be far superior to the Sphynx trick of Robert Houdin, as performed by Heller and others. To-morrow (Wednesday) evening Mr. Hartz will take a benefit, and make his farewell appearance.

THE BENEFIT of Mr. Owen Marlowe occurs at the Academy of Music to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. The bill arranged for the occasion is an unusually attractive one. Mr. and Miss Richings will appear, as will the Wheatley Dramatic Association, Mr. F. Mordaunt, and other favorite performers.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Messrs. Edward and Jerome Lubin still draw good houses at the Assembly Buildings. Their performances of magic are excellent.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—This magnificent Hall, on Broad street, the largest music hall in the United States, is now open, and the Horticultural Fair is quite attractive.

AN AGRICULTURAL FAIR will be held at the Agricultural Fair grounds at Norristown, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The proceeds will be devoted to the Soldiers' Monument Association.

AT CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S this evening, in addition to the usual varied programme, the burlesque opera of the *Bohemian Girl* will be presented, and all the vocal gems will be sung.

A COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT will be tendered to Colonel John K. Murphy, at the Academy of Music, next Saturday evening.

MR. FRANK MORDAUNT will be the recipient of a complimentary benefit next Thursday week, at the Academy of Music.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1800 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 2 3m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

COTTON AND FLAX,
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Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Fauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
4 No. 103 JONES Alley.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4:30	MOON RISES	9 27
SUN SETS	7:26	HIGH WATER	3 27

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. MORRISON COATES,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
JAMES DOUGHERTY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	May 18
Peruvian	Liverpool	Philada	May 18
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	May 21
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	May 21
C of London	Liverpool	New York	May 22
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	May 22
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	May 23
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	May 24
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	May 24
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	May 25
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	May 25

FOR EUROPE.

Asia	Boston	Liverpool	June 5
Hermann	New York	Bremen	June 6
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	June 8
Arago	New York	Havre	June 8
Tampico	New York	Havre	June 8
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Bellona	New York	London	June 8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 5
Eagle	New York	Havana	June 6
R. Ubauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Cornelia	New York	Havana	June 15
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	June 15
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, New Bedford, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Margaret McDougall, James, Hudson, do.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr M. E. Carlisle, Potter, Providence, do.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Thompson, Milton, do.
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, Boston, J. J. Dovey & Son.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, Providence, Huntzinger & Co.
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, Boston, Hammett & Neal.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, New Haven, do.
Schr J. P. Kirkland, Nickerson, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Charles Moore, Ingersoll, Hingham, do.
Schr M. R. Samson, Samson, Bath, do.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, Marblehead, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr A. T. Cohn, Brower, Medford, Street & Co.
Schr Mary Russell, Smith, Roxbury, Van Dusen, Lockman & Co.
Schr Greensboro' Willow, Burton, Stony Point, do.
Schr S. A. Boice, Boice, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr John Crockford, Jones, Bridgeport, do.
Schr Eva Belle, Barrett, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Louis Walsh, Robbins, Rockland, do.
Schr John Stockham, Risley, Marblehead, do.
Schr George Fales, Nickerson, Providence, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Seventy-six, Teel, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Lamartine, Biggs, Calais, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr Ida V. McCabe, Pickup, New Haven, do.
Schr Philanthropist, Warren, Saco, N. Y. and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, Boston, do.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, Nantucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr S. Washburn, Williams, Taunton, do.
Schr J. Stetson, Robinson, Braintree, do.
Schr Boston, Smith, Danversport, L. Audenreid & Co.
Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, Boston, do.
Schr Transit, Backett, New London, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Sophie Ann, Smith, Providence, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Anderson, New London, captain.
Str Black Diamond, Meredith, New York, M. W. Baird & Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Gen. Torbert, for Nantucket, was cleared 1st inst. by L. Audenreid & Co.; not Audenreid, Norton & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Thetis, Forbes, 16 days from Ponce, PR., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.
Schr Pinta, Smith, 15 days from New Orleans, with mdse to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, 3 days from New Bedford, with box boards to captain.
Schr Convoy, French, 8 days from Rockland, with stone to captain.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, 4 days from Nantucket, in ballast to Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with oil bbls to J. W. Stone & Co.
Schr N. H. Skinner (new), Thurber, from Wilmington, Del., in ballast to captain.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Beverly, Mass., with pipe to J. W. & J. F. Starr.
Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr Metta Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr J. Chapman, Tyler, from Provincetown.
Schr E. English, Sipple, from Providence.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Hughes, from New York.
Schr General Banks, Ryder, from New York.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Thompson, from Beverly.
Schr Harriet Lilde, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr Marrietta Steeman, from Boston.
Schr S. and E. Corson, Corson, from Boston.
Schr P. A. Sanders, Carroll, from Boston.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, from Boston.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, from Boston.
Schr A. M. Eldridge, Robinson, from Boston.
Schr Reading R. R., No. 45, Anderson, from New Haven.
Schr Reading R. R., No. 42, Rodan, from New York.
Schr Philanthropist, Warren, from New York.
Schr Reading R. R., No. 43, Powell, from Norwich.
Schr S. Washburn, Williams, from Taunton.
Schr The Potter, Handy, from Seaconnet.
Schr S. and M. D. Scull, Steelman, from Egg Harbor.
Schr J. Stetson, Robinson, from Delaware Breakw'r.
Schr J. P. Kirtland, Nickerson, from New Bedford.
Schr Trade Wind, Hoffman, from New Bedford.
Schr Sophie Ann, Hoffman, from Providence.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, from Providence.
Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, from Portsmouth.
Schr A. T. Cohn, Brower, from Providence.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ENTERPRISE.

HOW PURCHASERS OF CERTIFICATES ARE PROTECTED.

The Board of Supervisors of the Gettysburg Asylum Enterprise, for the purpose of

CONVINCING THE PUBLIC

That the provisions of the project will be fairly and honorably carried out, have entered into an agreement with well-known and responsible parties to

RETAIN POSSESSION OF ALL FUNDS

Received in payment for certificates, until such time as the legality or illegality of the scheme for erecting and endowing a NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME is made manifest through the decision of the Supreme Court. Every dollar paid for chances in this

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION

Will be entrusted to the hands of a gentleman occupying an official position in this city, *whose name will soon be made public;* said money to be deposited by him in the PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK, and in case of an adverse decision by the Supreme Court, on the 3d of July next

EVERY DOLLAR WILL BE REFUNDED.

The Board of Supervisors, while feeling confident that the decision of the Court will be in their favor, intend adopting the above plan to

CONVINCE PURCHASERS OF CERTIFICATES

That they are PROTECTED AGAINST LOSS under any circumstances whatever.

The particulars of the arrangement entered into will be presented to the public through the medium of the public press in a short time. 6 3 1f

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

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BURNS,	BOILS,
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And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

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PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

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Quarts in bottle	$1 75

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Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials $5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases $2 to $5

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CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

The Committee on Public Amusements in aid of the SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND respectfully announce that the MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY have generously volunteered their services, with their SOLOISTS AND SPLENDID CHORUS, to give a Concert in aid of the Fund at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the EVENING OF THURSDAY, June 6, 1867, with the assistance of the following eminent artists and talent:—

MR. CARL GAERTNER, Violinist,
MR. H. G. THUNDER, Pianist,
MR. HABELMAN, the Popular Tenor,
MRS. BEHRENS, MISS CUNNINGTON, MISS BLACKBURNE, MISS FORBES,
MR. GEORGE BISHOP,
AND A
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
LEADER.....Dr. CUNNINGTON
CONDUCTOR.....Mr. JEAN LOUIS

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH, including a reserved seat.
For sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store. 6 3 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 4,
PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE,
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Produced after an ACTUAL OUTLAY OF $2000,
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES,
MECHANICAL EFFECTS, AND ELEGANT PROPERTIES,
A POWERFUL DRAMATIC CAST,
MISS JULIA DALY,
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Miss ANNIE WARD, Miss KATE PALMER,
Mrs. THAYER, Miss C. JEFFERSON,
Mr. SOL. SMITH, Mr. WALTER LENNOX,
And twenty others.
THREE PREMIERES DANSEUSES,
Mlle LENA WENDELL, Mlle THERESA WOOD,
Mlle ANNIE KRUGER,
a Ballet of SEVENTY-FIVE YOUNG LADIES, AND A HOST OF AUXILIARIES,
ending with a GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
THE FAIRY KINGDOM.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FAMILY MATINEE.
Seats secured six days in advance. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Prices as usual.

WALNUT

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1867.

Impartial Suffrage at the North.

THE work which the friends of impartial suffrage to-day inaugurated in our sister State, New Jersey, is one with which we heartily sympathize. The exclusion of any man from the ballot-box on account of his complexion is so manifestly unjust, so inexcusably iniquitous, that we have never heard any attempt to defend it by argument. It is one of those flagrant assaults upon popular rights which flourish only in the soil of ignorance and prejudice. There is not a reason why the exclusion of white citizens from the ballot-box would be unjust, which is not equally as good a reason against the exclusion of black citizens. There is not an argument in favor of the exercise of the right of suffrage by the whites which does not equally apply to the blacks. If the ballot is necessary to the white citizen to enable him to protect his rights, and to have his just voice in the affairs of Government, so is it for the black citizen. If the doctrine that taxation and representation ought to go together renders it proper that the white tax-payer should have a vote, so does it render it proper that the black tax-payer should also have a vote. If an intelligent white citizen ought to be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, so ought an intelligent black citizen. If virtue and moral worth ought to guarantee to a white citizen his equal voice in the Government, they ought to guarantee the same equal voice to the black citizen. And all this rests upon the simple and obvious truth, that voting is an act of the will, an intellectual choice, and that the color of a man's skin stands in no appreciable relation to his mental or moral endowments. A man's color has no more right to be taken into account in determining the qualifications of an elector, than his height or his weight or his temperament, or any other physical distinction. It would be thought very unjust if all electors were required to be able bodied men, capable of bearing arms; yet an argument might be framed in support of such a qualification, on the ground that they who control a nation's Government and direct its policy should be able to sustain it on the field of battle. But how utterly absurd would be the requirement of a certain color of the eyes or hair as a qualification for voting! Yet not more so than that of a certain hue of the complexion. The thing is utterly indefensible. There is not a scintilla of argument in its favor.

In advocating the obliteration of this most unjust feature from the laws of their State, our New Jersey friends are not proposing anything novel or strange. They are simply going back to the purer practice of the State in earlier days, before the dark ages of proslavery demoralization. The original Constitution of New Jersey, adopted in 1776, under the inspiration of the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, contained none of these unjust distinctions. Black men voted on the same terms as white men. And this continued to be the Constitution down to 1844. Now that slavery has been abolished, it is high time that those monstrous perversions of law and justice which grew up with it should also be swept away. They are a perpetuation of the worst spirit of slavery. Those who continue to support them lay themselves liable to the charge that they would, if possible, reintroduce slavery itself.

The doctrine of impartial suffrage is becoming one of importance with reference to National politics. Throughout the South, or, more properly speaking, throughout the States lately in rebellion, the colored citizens have been invested with the elective franchise by act of Congress. No matter what men may think of the constitutionality of the proceeding (we believe it to have been entirely constitutional), the thing has been *done*, and it cannot now be undone. We suppose there are few so infatuated as to suppose that the black citizens of the South can ever again be disfranchised except through a bloody civil war. No; the deed is done, and will stand. Of course this black element, which is in a majority in some of the States, is too important an element to be overlooked in our political calculations. How will it vote? Already this has become a very interesting question to both political parties. The Democrats are claiming in all the late Rebel States to be the black man's best friends. They are working to secure his vote. But how can the Democratic party expect to control the colored vote in any of the late Rebel States, so long as it opposes the enfranchisement of the blacks at the North? When a Democratic Constitutional Convention in Maryland disfranchises the loyal black citizen and enfranchises the disloyal white one, how can the Democratic party hope to carry the black vote in South Carolina? In short, if the Democratic party persists in its warfare upon the rights of colored citizens at the North, it must give up all hope of controlling the votes of colored citizens at the South. It cannot play a successful game of double dealing on this question. It cannot palm itself off as the colored man's friend in South Carolina, and at the same time prove itself to be his bitterest enemy in New Jersey or Pennsylvania. But can the Democratic party, for the sake of preventing a few thousand colored citizens at the North from voting, *afford* to lose the entire colored vote of the South? This is a question in political dynamics which we commend to the careful consideration of our Democratic brethren.

The position of the Republican party is taken. It is the great party of freedom and of equal rights. Both principle and policy urge it forward in the path of enfranchisement. It cannot go back upon its record if it would; it would not if it could. It may lose some votes among the ignorant and the prejudiced by its advanced position, but for every vote it thus loses it will gain two from the progressive and liberal minded, and will attract to itself a solid phalanx of enthusiastic supporters from the enfranchized citizens of the South.

"Ah, Sir! Mum's the Word."

THE ship of state let go its moorings yesterday, and after drifting for twenty-four hours, came to anchor at Raleigh. Previous, however, to reaching its destination, it let off steam several times, and the similarity of its signals was as striking as that of the whistle of the engine of a vessel. With the experience of a trip around the circle to aid him, the Secretary of State adopted the customary plan of etiquette when a minister is presented, and wrote out the President's speech. But we think that variety is the spice of life. Mr. Seward might have done better than merely taking half a dozen proofs of the same oration, and dealing one out at Richmond, another at Raleigh, and a third slip at Yarborough Hotel. The idea of words not being able to express his feelings, appropriate and original as it was when got off for the first time, don't look well in print, it having been delivered no less than three times in one day. True it is, that the phraseology was slightly altered. At Richmond he said, "I have no language adequate to express my feelings and emotions on this occasion." At Raleigh it read:—"It would be affectation in me were I to say I was indifferent or insensible to this manifestation." We think, Mr. President, it would not only be affected, but decidedly rude; while at Yarborough Hotel it was dressed in a new shape, and appeared as:—"I confess that, under the circumstances, I am inspired with emotions which language is wholly inadequate to express." So far, the President certainly was non-committal in his language, and was acting on the Talleyrand theory that "Words were invented to conceal, not convey ideas."

But the great event was not yet reached. The formal reception was to be responded to by a formal speech; and in order that the classic streets of Raleigh might hear nothing vulgar, the President was compelled to have recourse to the "Dictionary of Familiar Quotations," and to compose a speech which might be described to be a literary enigma:—My first is a trite extract from Shakespeare. My second, the stalest quotation from Scott. My third, a conundrum from a milkmaid's ballad; and so on through the oration. But let us look at the address itself, in its own words. The President says:—

"When looking back forty years ago, and returning here to-day, I begin to inquire where are those I left behind? In the language of poetry itself, 'The friends of my childhood, where are they?' Echo answers, where? *Some have emigrated and gone to other lands.* Some have complied with the inexorable and irresistible call, and have passed to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns. I again ask, friends of my childhood, where are they? Where are the Haywoods, Hunters, and Lanes? Where are the Pearces, the Boysters, and Smiths, and Joneses?"

Now if the good people of Raleigh had anticipated such a poser of a question, they would probably have prepared a catalogue of the tombstones of the last forty years, to enlighten the President as to those who have gone to that oft-talked-of bourne, and secured the services of one of the spiritual Foxes or Homes or Davenports, to discover the whereabouts of those who have "emigrated," and *also* those who have "gone to other lands;" for the two classes are distinct, or else the President would not have made so marked a difference between them. We pity the discomfited Raleighites at their being caught wanting in foresight.

It is all very well for the President to pretend he has spent his life in the country, but he does not keep up the character. For instance, every child knows that if you sing out, "The friends of my childhood—where are they?" Echo, if she answer at all, will reply, "Are they?" and not, as the President says, "Where?" If the President doubts our word, let him try it for himself. We are indignant at this disregard for the simplest law of acoustics.

Not content with propounding the general conundrum to his old play-fellows, with whom he used to "engage in athletic sports," he desires yet more to vaunt his superiority before them, and starts a series of special queries:—"Where are the Haywards, Hunters, and Lanes? Where are the Pearces, the Roysters, the Smiths, and Jones es?" Now the Haywards might be discovered, and the Hunters tracked, and the Lanes followed to their ends. So might the Pearces be produced, and the Roysters followed to their untimely graves, if they did not belie their names. All this was possible, and the President saw that they might answer his questions, but with a maliciousness which makes us blush for the corruption of the Presidential heart, he added, "Where are the Smiths and Joneses?" The distracted listeners unanimously gave it up. We might aid the President did he desire to continue the interesting investigation, and state that we have 1700 Smiths and 1200 Joneses in Philadelphia. Where the rest are we do not know. We have only to convey our sincere pity to Raleigh if she has no Smiths, no Joneses, no Lanes or Hunters, and to express our sincere surprise that the place where Mr. Andrew Johnson's character was moulded has lost all its Roysters. If all the extensive families and castes have left the unfortunate Raleigh, we think we might improve on the President's province of quotation so far as to apply Goldsmith's description of the "Deserted Village" to the unhappy place of Andrew's nativity:—

'Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn,
Thy sports are fled, and all thy charms withdrawn,
Along thy glades, a solitary guest,
The hollow-sounding bittern guards its nest
And trembling, shrinking from the spoiler's hand,
Far, far away thy children leave the land."

But to return to his Excellency. Having got in the strain of asking riddles, he continues the diversion:—

"Where is the long list of men who lived at that day, and who commanded respect for constancy to principle? (Applause.) Under these circumstances, could I feel indifferent? I would be false to my nature if I forgot you, and, not to indulge in self-adulation, I can say I feel proud of the demonstrations in my honor by citizens of my native land.

'Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said,
This it my own, my native land?'
(Applause.)

In regard to the "long list," if any such existed, we should think it would be found in the office of the Receiver of Taxes, and in it would probably not be found the name of the illustrious family of Johnson. So far as the quotation is concerned, it may be very happy, but we think we have met with it possibly once or twice before. But, once more:—

"Come weal or woe, in high places or low places, with the Constitution as my guide, with my hand laid on the altar of my country, I will leave these great principles for those who are to follow."

It is curious how memory holds her seat in a distracted globe. One would have thought that the influence under which the identical sentence was delivered fourscore times during the circular journey last summer, would have obliterated it from the Presidential brain. But here the same old apotheosis is displayed once more. We are fearfully and wonderfully made.

The present trip, however, is a vast improvement over the other monumental excursion. There is less said, and if an annual tour be made for the next decade, we do not despair of the acme of perfection being reached, and the President consent to hear without replying to the speeches made to him. If speech is silver, silence is gold. Would that we could impress upon his Excellency the advice of the venerable villain in the melo-drama, and convince him we are honest when we say, "Ah, sir, mum's the word!"

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."

IT is anticipated by those who are judges of art, and by the modern Ruskins who can detect the beautiful, that the New York *Tribune* will double its circulation within the next month. Mr. Horace Greeley, finding his bailing of Jeff. Davis, and his attacks on those who do not let him do their thinking for them, were naturally affecting the size of the editions of the *Tribune*, cast about him for an expedient whereby the visible decrease might be arrested. He was tired of the stale "dodge" of giving away books, and to promise a gold pen without a guarantee was no inducement. The philosopher, in gazing around his sanctum for an appropriate object to give away, espied his form in a mirror, and the *Tribune* was saved. The cackling of geese saved Rome, and a few drops of rain decided the battle of Waterloo. So was it with the *Tribune*. The moment was critical. It trusted in inspiration to rescue the organ of radicalism from the fate of a desertion by its old worshippers. The conception was sublime, and the irresistible inducement was held out, that whoever will subscribe to the *Tribune* shall have a portrait of the redoubtable Horace. We can imagine the joy that such a prospect of possession will give the masses. The fascination of being in daily sight of that bald head is a species of intoxication eminently calculated to please the public. And by this device the theatened citadel on Printing House Square was saved.

Now, on principle we object to this original conception. In the first place, we are not all beautiful, and it is wrong to barter for spoils, or even subscriptions, the comeliness which God has given us. It is taking the other editors at an unfair advantage, and will compel a resort to fraud and subterfuge in order to keep up a rivalry. It will require every editor to have a double, beautiful as Adonis, who can stand for him and be despatched to the admiring readers, as a picture of him whose utterances they daily peruse. This will also entail an additional expense. Beauty and brains are not always combined—we are not all Greeleys. Now this supernumerary will seriously drain the exhausted treasury. Besides, the show editor cannot be put to any kind of useful work. Fitted as he would be for no task above counting pennies or beating newsboys, it would degrade the ruling spirit were he seen by an observant subscriber in the act of kicking an urchin, or rolling up nickles in bundles. So that, besides the expense, a depressing weight would be on the *bona fide* ugly editor's head lest his second self should be degrading himself. Yet all these evils are entailed should Mr. Greeley's plan come into vogue. Every office must have its Adonis, and the bitters of editorial life would be drank to the dregs. Although, therefore, we grant to Mr. Greeley the palm of a neat expedient, yet he has forsworn his craft, and rashly endangered those whose peace should be precious to him, even if they be those whom God, for some inscrutable reason, allows to exist.

Yet Mr. Greeley acted to his own and his readers' advantage. He gives them a valuable present, neat, elegant, and most permanent, for if there be any truth in the old adage, the pictures of "H. G." should be eternal, for is not "a thing of beauty a joy forever?"

The Execution of Gottlieb Williams.

ON our first page to-day we publish a full account of the execution of Gottlieb Williams, who expiated his offense on the gallows this morning. The circumstances of his crime we briefly republish, in order that those of our readers who have forgotten them may have their memories refreshed. The evidence against the condemned is, although only circumstantial, as conclusive as could be desired. There can be no question of his guilt; and being guilty, it is meet that an example be made to warn future evil-doers. We have little sympathy with those who oppose capital punishment. It is not on the ground of retribution that we would have the Biblical injunction that "whosoever sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," carried into effect. It is to prevent evil in the future. A being so depraved as to deliberately take one life would take another, and only as a means of safety we would have him removed from the world. Besides, his example deters others, and both justice is satisfied and public security preserved by a rigid adherence to the law. Having once determined the criminal, let justice promptly succeed his crime.

We republish on our first page the admirable speech of the Hon. William B. Mann, on the occasion of the trial. For clear reasoning and able logic it has very few superiors.

THE CHESS CONTEST.—During the past week the flagging interest in the game of Chess has been stirred into active life by the match between Messrs. McKenzie, of New York, and Reichelm, of this city, for the championship of the United States. The contest may be considered as between New York and Philadelphia, as Captain McKenzie is by far the best player of the metropolis, and Mr. Reichelm could in all probability give a pawn and more to any amateur of our city. We regret to state that the Empire City was the victor. The Philadelphian was out of practice, while the New Yorker was in splendid play. Mr. Stanley, of New York, was present throughout the entire match, and aided his friend by his countenance and support.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc., etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3md p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

GRAND HORTICULTURAL
BAZAAR, DISPLAY and FAIR,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Broad Street, Next the Academy of Music,
FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, FLOWERS, FRUIT, ETC., NOW OPEN.
Season Tickets, $1. Single Tickets, 50 cents. Children's Tickets, 25 cents.
Members of the Horticultural Society will receive their tickets on application to the secretary, at the Hall. 5 28 tf

GRAND HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY in connection with the HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR AND FAIR, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, June 5, 6, and 7. A premium list will be offered of over $300 for Floral Designs, Baskets, Bouquets, Phantom Bouquets, Hanging Baskets, collections of Plants in pots, collection of Air Plants, collections of Cut Flowers, Bedding and Indigenous Plants, Hardy Flowering Shrubs, Dried Grasses, Geraniums, Ornamental Foliage Plants, Verbenas, Petunias, Gloxinias, Fuchsias, Carnations, Pinks, Mimulus, Pansies, Roses, Strawberries, Grapes, Foreign and Native Apples, Pears, Nectarines, Apricots, Peaches, Cherries, Potatoes, Peas, Beets, Salad, Cabbage, Rhubarb, and display of Vegetables. 6 3 3t

HORTICULTURAL HALL, SOUTH BROAD STREET.
THE ROSE AND STRAWBERRY SHOW of the PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will open on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at noon. Contributions will be received from 7 to 10 A. M. on that day, at the west door on Westmoreland street, and all articles must be staged before noon, at which time the Committees will make their awards.
J. E. MITCHELL,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.
NOTE.—The Ladies' Tickets of the Society will be received for admission on and after Wednesday. 6 3 2t

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Southwest corner SIXTH and SANSOM Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1867.
I am directed by the Board of Health to publish the following copy of a Preamble and Resolution adopted by them unanimously at this date.
WASHINGTON L. BLADEN, Chief Clerk.
Whereas, This Board has been required by Councils, in making their annual estimates for appropriations, to confine themselves to specific purposes, and, therefore, have no appropriation for general sanitary purposes, and in view of this unprepared condition to meet the calls for unusual effort to guard against or relieve from the visitation of cholera, or other epidemic pestilence, have represented in their application to Councils for an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars, these facts, coupled with the assurance that no other use was intended on their part of said money; therefore
Resolved, That inasmuch as their respectful application has not only been refused, but has given rise to misrepresentation and rude reflection upon the manner in which the duties of this Board have been discharged, until proper action on the part of Councils has placed in our hands the means to remedy and relieve complaints, no notice can be taken of applications for interference on our part in such matters.
We are, therefore, compelled to declare the Board unable to inaugurate such sanitary measures as are considered proper and necessary, and the public must regard this department relieved from responsibility, and look elsewhere for relief and protection. 1t

OF THE MULTITUDES WHOSE avocations restrict them to a sitting posture, more than two-thirds suffer from Constipation. Do they not know that an occasional resort to TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT would prevent all their misery? Its regulating properties are unparalleled. 5 29 tuthsat 6p
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4p tf

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
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Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 17 3tp

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These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
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AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
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Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 3 2 stuhn[4p

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STOCK OF A SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, BREAKING UP BUSINESS,
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The entire lot was manufactured expressly for city sale, of modern style, and is well worthy the attention of purchasers.
Sale positive.
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BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCE RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCRIP
WANTED.
DREXEL & CO.,
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ESTATE OF PETER FREEBURGER, Deceased.
Letters testamentary to the Estate of PETER FREEBURGER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present the same to
MARY A. FREEBURGER,
Wallingford, Delaware county, Pa.,
WILLIAM E. FREEBURGER,
No. 252 N. Juniper street, Philadelphia,
Or to their Attorney,
WILLIAM J. McELROY,
6 4 tu6t* No. 201 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,
No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET
The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867
Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this institution are requested to make application before June 20. [5 16 1m*4p
MARY E. HOUPT. MARY E. TAZEWELL.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GORLE'S, No. 1237 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour.
Agents wanted. 5 15 1m*p

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100 PIECES
NEW CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE,
RED,
CHECKED, and
FANCY,
5 16 m4p]
ALL WIDTHS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

TROPICAL FRUITS—DIFFERENT VARIETIES, AND WHERE THEY COME FROM.—This is the season for all the different kinds of tropical fruits to be plentiful in our Northern cities. For the past few weeks the ships and smaller vessels trading with the West India Islands have been bringing in their cargoes of the rich tropical productions of that section—oranges, bananas, lemons, pineapples, etc. etc. Coming, as they do, before the regular advent of our spring and early summer fruits and berries, they form a useful and luxurious adjunct to our bills of fare. This season we notice an unusual quantity of bananas upon the streets. Not for years has such a bountiful supply of this delicious fruit been in our cities. The different fruit establishments along the wharves are filled with bunches of them. Plucked from the trees in their green state, they ripen during their passage. This fruit is obtained principally from Baracoa, in the eastern part of the island of Cuba, and together with the pineapple form the principal article of commerce with that port. Ripening about the same time, these fruits are brought here together. The average number of bunches of bananas brought in each schooner is about 4000. They are generally bought in Baracoa for about 40 or 50 cents in silver, and sell here at from $1 to $2. They are in season usually from March until the latter part of July. Much of this fruit is uncultivated, but the finest varieties are grown especially for the Northern market. At the present time there is not a corner stand, or hardly an old apple-woman along our streets, who have not got their supplies of this fruit, and at very moderate prices.

PINEAPPLES.

Pineapples are also getting to be as plentiful as bananas. The season for this fruit is the same as that of the banana. The greatest part of this fruit trade is with New York. It comes generally in the English coasting schooners, from the West Indies. The crops generally are extremely abundant, and sometimes, in a good year, such quantities are grown as to make them a drug. The American schooners that engage in this trade generally make arrangements with the planters to take their entire crops, and pay for them in sugar, flour, tea, rum etc. Large numbers, averaging at least fifteen per cent. of the pineapples, are lost through rot in coming here. This is more especially the case during the months of June and July, when the fruit being ripe is more liable to decay. In the earlier months they are not quite ripe, and being picked when only semi-ripe, are just in good condition when they are thrown upon the market.

THE ORANGES AND LEMONS,

which are almost a drug in our markets, are unusually fine this year. So plentiful are they that hucksters hawk them about in carts, and sell them by the measure—a thing that has very rarely been seen before. Every huckster in our market almost has her basket of oranges, and as we are writing at the present moment, there are two different hawkers crying oranges in the street. The fruit is obtained from several sources. From the West Indies we get our supply during the winter months, while from Sicily and the islands in the Mediterranean we obtain our supply for the spring months, and from Mentone a large supply is brought during the summer. The largest supply both of oranges and lemons are from the ports of Palermo and Messina in Sicily. They are usually considered among the finest that are brought to the market. The trade from these parts is very large, there being a large number of vessels engaged in it. Probably as much as one hundred cargoes, averaging six thousand boxes to a cargo, arrive at New York and other cities during the season. The oranges from Sicily are not considered as fine as those from Havana, but the supply from the latter is so limited that it cannot compete with the Sicily orange. In India and Southern Asia the orange grows to the high perfection and degree of excellence. There are some varieties which grow in Siam and Burmah, that are cultivated exclusively for the use of the Kings of those lands, such as have been tasted by travellers who have been fortunate enough to obtain specimens, have been pronounced to be unapproached for their delicious flavor by any that find their way into commerce.

Oranges and lemons that find their way into our markets are generally plucked in their green state, so that they may ripen as they reach us. Those that are picked later in the season generally require to be picked over, as a large number, amounting fully to 10 per cent., is spoiled on the passage. They are usually sold in the places where they are grown at from 75c. to $2 per box, and readily bring from $3 to $5 on reaching our markets.

COCOANUTS.

Another fruit that is grown exclusively in tropical countries is the cocoanut. The season this year has been remarkably good, and there are immense quantities in the city. Baracoa, Ruatan, Brazil, and the countries of the southern shores of the Mediterranean supply our markets with this popular fruit. There are many vessels that are specially engaged in this trade, and the numbers that are yearly brought to this country are immense. A faint idea may be had of the extent of this business by seeing the immense piles of the nuts in our various produce houses and fruit importers' places along the wharves. Cocoanuts are extensively used by confectioners in the making of pies and pastry and candies. One of the greatest uses to which it is applied here, and the principal one to which it is applied in the countries where it grows, is the expressing of the oil that the meat is very rich in. This oil is used for hair-grease and other purposes, forming an important article of commerce. The milk is fermented by the natives where they grow it, and makes a powerfully intoxicating liquor. In fact, the cocoanut is applied to so many uses that it is an invaluable article of domestic use to them.

EARLY FRUITS FROM THE SOUTH.

Besides the fruits that are essentially tropical in their character, there are numbers of others that, ripening earlier in the warmer climate of the Southern States, are brought here in advance of the regular season. Strawberries, cherries, and other fruit find their way into our markets in the coasting vessels, touching at the southern ports of the Carolines and Florida. In a few days more we may expect to see cargoes of watermelons arriving. Indeed, as far south as Florida and New Orleans this luscious fruit is in the markets as early as April, and before this time they are abundant, and of very fine quality. So are the musk-melons and cantelopes. The Southern melons are not generally considered as finely flavored as those from New Jersey and from our own State, but there is one peculiar variety, peculiar to the Southwest, that is unsurpassed. We refer to the "Orange Melon," principally grown in Missouri and Arkansas. The peculiarity of this fine fruit is that the rind peels away from the ripe core, as the skin of an orange from the sections of that fruit. Besides this, the meat is very juicy and of a delicious flavor. As far as we know, it has never been introduced in the Atlantic States, although there is no reason to believe that it would not grow as well here as it does.

In the above crude sketch we have only given for an idea of the fruit trade. A better idea may be gained by a personal visit to the great depot of the trade along the wharves. There a great amount of capital invested in the different branches of the business. As a general rule they do not confine themselves to dealing in any particular variety of fruits, but receive consignments of the different kinds as they come into season. These importers act as agents of the producers, and are a sort of middle men between them and the regular dealers.

REV. DR. SAUNDERS, a commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly from Philadelphia, acted according to his well-known record in zealously advocating patriotic measures in support of the Assembly's previous deliverances in behalf of the country, and in advocacy of increased educational and religious intruction of the masses within all our limits, from Alaska to Mexico. The Professor supported the plan of speedy union of the two great branches of the Presbyterian Church—a natural union, which it would seem cannot be delayed longer than the necessary adjustments require.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AMERICAN ARTISTS, the collection, now on exhibition, of oil paintings, pastels, and crystal medallions, numbering over 300, will be sold at auction on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evening, June 5, 6, and 7, by B. Scott, Jr., in the Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. This is the last sale of the season, and we advise all to attend.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred this morning in Shubrick's carpenter shop, on Filbert street, below Seventh, caused by the fire in a stove setting fire to a lot of shavings. It was extinguished by the application of two buckets of water.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—At 8 o'clock this morning the Independent Order of Red Men laid the corner-stone of their new building, now in the course of erection at the southwest corner of Third and Brown streets. The exercises were under the control of Mr. Kraetzler, Committee of Arrangements—Christopher Lundoerfer, Right Grand Chief, and Henry Fresser, President of the Order. Between the latter a sort of colloquy took place regarding the stone, which was declared all right, and was then deposited in its place. Dr. Kellner, of the *German Democrat*, then addressed those assembled.

The following tribes were represented:—Tamany, No. 4; Montezuma, No. 5; Pocahontas, No. 6; Mohawk, No. 7; Shackamaxon, No. 10; Wissahickon, No. 12; Taima, No. 14; Tecumseh, No. 15; Susquehanna, No. 19; Wabash, No. 29; Pelouse, No. 28; Metamora, No. 32; Mahala, No. 34; Cohocksink, No. 35; Wicanoss, No. 38; Logan, No. 42; Delaware, No. 81; Washington, No. 85; Logan Lodge, No. 1; Seminole, No. 3.

The Mechanics' Brass Band were present, and discoursed several popular pieces of music, as were a number of German Singing Societies, who sang some very pretty and appropriate airs.

The Order of Red Men is an organization which has increased wonderfully during the past few years. It was instituted in the year 1812, at Fort Mifflin. At that time it was a political institution, and continued as such up to 1830, when politics were discarded, and the Order was reorganized for benevolent purposes. In 1849 the officers of the German Lodges met in Baltimore, and there it was argued by some that they were not properly treated by the English Lodges. At that time the Metamora tribe declared itself independent. The Order then numbered eighteen Lodges in Pennsylvania and six in Philadelphia.

In 1851 five more lodges withdrew, and the Order was subsequently established with the title of the Independent Order of Red Men. At the present time there are thirty-five German Lodges in Pennsylvania, twenty-two in Philadelphia, six on the Pacific coast, and a number in other cities. The total membership is put down at twenty-two thousand. The new building now being erected for the Order will cost $150,000. It will be eighty-five feet front on Third street and one hundred and three feet front on Brown street, and is to be six stories high.

After the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner-stone, the procession moved up Third street to Girard avenue, and out the avenue to Washington Retreat, where a pic-nic is now progressing.

STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY—SECOND DAY.—This organization assembled this morning at 9 o'clock, in the College, Filbert street, above Eleventh, President Williamson in the chair.

Several gentlemen were elected members of the Society.

Reports on scientific subjects were then taken up.

Dr. J. H. P. Frost reported on Asiatic Cholera.

Dr. Robert J. McClatchy on Medical Diagnosis.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. J. B. Wood:—

Resolved, That the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, by accepting and publishing the reports of committees in these proceedings, does not necessarily indorse the same. If the report will occupy a long time, a synopsis of the same, giving the principal points in the report, may be read, and the report itself referred to the Printing Committee. Carried.

On motion, the appointment of the scientific committees was left to the discretion of the President.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the President Delegates to the American Institution of Homœopathy:—Dr. J. B. Wood, Dr. J. C. Morgan, Dr. J. H. Burgher, Dr. R. C. Smedley, and Dr. J. D. Johnson.

On motion, the next place of meeting was fixed for Harrisburg, on the first Tuesday of May, 1868.

The orator for the next meeting was fixed. Dr. J. H. P. Frost was appointed, and Dr. J. C. Burgher, alternate.

Report of Committee on Statistics was received, and referred to the Committee on Publication.

A vote of thanks to the Faculty of the Homœopathic Society was tendered for the use of the building by the Society.

A vote of thanks to the physicians of Philadelphia, for their courteous reception of members from a distance, was carried.

Drs. R. J. Roberts and M. Friese were appointed Committee of Arrangements for the next annual meeting.

The following resolutions, recognizing the value and approving of Homœopathic Life Insurance Companies, were adopted, as follows:—

Whereas, The success which has hitherto marked the progress of Homœopathy since the immortal Hahnemann's discovery of the law of cure, enough in face of the vilest opposition and persecution: and

Whereas, Both in this country and in England there has of late years, and more recently in the United States, been given to the Homœopathic system an element of great strength, whereby the claims and results of our system are placed clearly and practically before the people, tending rapidly to popularize Homœopathy; therefore

Resolved, 1. That we hereby express our gratification in the organization of life insurance companies which recognize the superiority of Homœopathy over other systems, in a reduction of premiums to its patrons.

2. That in view of the fact that Life Insurance has become an important coadjutor with us in medical reform, basing its preference on the increased longevity of practical homœopaths, it becomes the duty of every intelligent practitioner to make himself acquainted with the principles of Life Insurance, and the special features of Life Companies, that he may be able to give such information to his patrons, and aid to the friends of our system, as opportunity may offer and propriety dictate.

3. That the attitude certain Life Companies have assumed toward our system, has linked Homœopathic Life Insurance to it in such a manner, that the failure to achieve a marked success must react upon Homœopathy, and, at least, materially retard the progress now being made throughout the civilized world.

The Society then adjourned to meet in Harrisburg at the next annual meeting, the first Tuesday in May, 1868.

THE DOMES OF THE YO-SEMITE.—There is now on exhibition in the southeast gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts Bierstadt's last great painting of the "Yo-Semite." The doors of the gallery will be open to the public to-morrow morning. The private view of the painting will be given to-night, and we presume that the Academy will be thronged with the *elite* of our city, anxious to do honor to this production of genius. It is pleasant to be able to speak enthusiastically in relation to American art, and if this were the proper time, we should be pleased to describe the subject and beauties of this majestic landscape. We shall defer doing so for the present. The painting is a very large one, being some nineteen feet long by fourteen feet high, and nearly fills the north end of the gallery in which it is placed. At the other extremity of the room a high gallery has been erected, and the view of the picture from this elevated standpoint is certainly very fine.

The landscape was painted from the summit of a high mountain, and as a natural result, the most favorable place to see the work is from a height looking down upon the view. The gallery which Mr. Scott has had erected suits the purpose admirably, and is quite a novelty in its way. The entire arrangements are well carried out, and reflect credit upon those who have charge of the undertaking. It is a very great treat for our connoisseurs and the public to have this fine work to contemplate, and we presume our citizens generally will appreciate the facts to such an extent as to render the success of the exhibition an accomplished fact.

THE FISH TRADE—PORGIES.—Among the many branches of commerce that have been noticed in describing the coasting business of our city comparatively little notice has been given to the fish trade. Our shad and herring fisheries have received the greatest share of whatever attention has been bestowed. There is another branch that, from the circumstances attending its introduction to popular favor, merits more than a passing mention. We refer to the Porgie and Sea Bass fisheries. It is not many years since the first named was used as an article of food. Scarcely thirteen years ago the only use they were put to was to gather them in great heaps and use them for manure. But no sooner did the first daring epicure eat the first porgie and pronounce it good than it began to grow in popular favor, and at this time it forms a prominent article of trade in our city. These fish are caught at a place called Siaconnett, near Newport, Rhode Island. They run in the small bays to spawn during the month of May and the earlier part of June, and are then caught in Seine nets in great quantities. The firm of Cook & Myers have the entire charge of these fisheries, and several vessels engaged in the business. From Captain Myers, of the schooner Minerva, now lying at Arch street wharf, we learn that there are from eight to twelve cargoes of porgies and black fish brought to this place during the fishing season. When they are first taken they are packed away in ice in the hold of the vessels, about forty-five tons of ice being used to pack twenty to thirty tons of fish. It only takes from ten to fifteen hours to fill a vessel with these fish, so plentiful are they, and requiring from two to three days to reach this port, they are always perfectly fresh and good.

A STRANGE STORY.—It is a generally received doctrine, that a man and his wife are considered one; but a case that came up before Alderman Fitch last evening would seem to disprove it. A certain gentleman kept a saloon at Twenty-second and Spring Garden streets, and finding business rather dull sold out, for $240, all right, title and interest in said business. Yesterday afternoon he stopped at a place Twenty-sixth and Girard avenue, and feeling tired, laid down and went to sleep, his fond wife and another woman being in the room, and his money in his pocket. When he awoke his riches had taken wings and flown away. He accused his wife and the other woman who had been in the room at the time of robbing him. After a hearing before Alderman Fitch, the wife was held in $800, and the other in $500 bail, to answer the charge of larceny.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Three young men were arrested yesterday afternoon upon a charge of malicious mischief. It appears that these youthful aspirants after immortality went into a house that is being built at the southeast corner of St. John and Wood streets, and engraved their names upon the front door in the manner and after the style of young America generally. The owner of the house, not deeming their names any ornamentation to his property, brought charges against them for malicious mischief before Alderman Toland. They were held to bail to answer.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LAW.—About the first arrest that has been made under the new liquor law was that of Mr. Peter Morton, who keeps a drinking-saloon in Market street, above Forty-first. Last Sunday Peter dispensed liquors to divers thirsty customers, and at the time forgot to shut the front shutters whilst doing so. Officer Dornan, seeing something unusual, going on, looked in, and seeing swallows enough to warrant a summary proceeding, arrested Peter. He had a hearing before Alderman Allen yesterday, and was sentenced to pay $20 fine and costs, amounting to $2·50 more.

AN UNFORTUNATE CASE.—A very respectable looking young woman, about 21 or 22 years of age, came on to this city last evening from New York. She went to the American House, but acted in such a strange manner as to alarm the clerk, and then rushing out of the hotel, she ran across the street towards the State House. She was taken in charge by the police authorities, who will send her to New York this afternoon. She has a sister living there, although she would not give her name or her own.

☞ RE-ELECTED.—Mr. George B. Miller, who has been the Secretary of the Port Wardens for the last four years, was yesterday re-elected to fill the same office for two years more, the vote being unanimous. The elections heretofore were for only one year, but as a compliment to the incumbent, who has given general satisfaction to our shipping merchants and the captains trading at our port, the term of office was recently extended to two years.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The Committee appointed by the Legislature of this State to examine into the alleged extortionate charges of the railroads upon freight carried over their lines, met at the rooms, No. 803 Locust street, at 10 o'clock this morning. Three witnesses were examined relative to the charges made by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to the discrimination between different parties doing business on the road.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Priscilla Wood, a colored girl of 14 years of age, was arrested yesterday afternoon, upon a charge of larceny. She was employed as a servant at No. 723 Hubbell street, and having access to the bureau of her employer, stole several articles of jewelry and clothing. She had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed her to the House of Refuge.

PRESS CLUB.—A special meeting of the Press Club of Philadelphia will be held this afternoon at 1 o'clock, to take appropriate action in reference to the death of Mr. Ernest C. Wallace, of the *Evening Bulletin*.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC.—

That we have unequalled facilities for conducting business to the advantage both of ourselves and our patrons, we submit the following TRUTHS—well known as such to the entire business community:—

1. We have abundant capital—therefore,
2. WE BUY FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
3. We sell for cash exclusively.
4. We have a business experience of a quarter of a century, having been longer established than any house in our trade in Philadelphia.
5. Our business is thoroughly systematized, the result of long experience.
6. We employ the best talent in all departments: our garments are therefore unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship.
7. Our business is large and constantly increasing.
8. We have and constantly keep the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which, for reasons already mentioned,
9. *We sell at prices in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, full satisfaction in every purchase made of us, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET St., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO THE PURCHASERS OF SUMMER CLOTHING.—Messrs. Somers & Son, the popular Clothiers, at No. 809 Chesnut street, have fairly won the reputation of selling the finest and most elegant Clothing for the money, of any similar establishment in Philadelphia. This they are enabled to do by their unbounded facilities both in importing and manufacturing. Their stock of Ready-made Clothing is got up in the most fashionable style, and is fully equal in every respect to that which is made to order. They also display a superb assortment of plain and fancy Cassimeres for the convenience of those who prefer to have their garments cut according to measurement.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & Co.,
Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

NO PROTECTIVE DUTY is necessary to secure for Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" a preference over Lubin's Extracts among connoisseurs in perfumes. The public should know, however, that the so-called Lubin's Extracts in this market are all domestic imitations. One bottle of the "Night-Blooming Cereus" is worth a gross of them.—*Bennington Banner.*

ALL OF THE CROWNED HEADS OF THE OLD WORLD IN COUNCIL! but not one among them arrayed in better taste or more becoming than our great uncrowned people of the New World. We allude, of course, to those who buy their clothing at Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

THE GREAT RESORT for Fine Confectionery is at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. His Caramels, Bonbons, Fruit Drops, Chocolates, etc., are deservedly in the highest repute. Foreign Fruits in great variety.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

GO TO B. F. REIMER'S GALLERY, No. 624 Arch street, and have the "new size" cabinet picture made of yourself. It gives more satisfaction than the card, being larger.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.—

Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.

McIntire & Brother, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

FORD—PUTT.—May 21, 1867, by the Rev. Thomas W. Powers, JOHN R. FORD to EMMA C. PUTT, both of this city.

MANNING—COOKE.—On the 2d instant, by Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. ROBERT MANNING to Miss MARY A. COOKE, all of this city.

SMITH—ADAMSON.—On the 9th of April, at the residence of the bride's father, by Friends' ceremony, EDMUND R. SMITH, of Montgomery county, to REBECCA JANE ADAMSON, of this city.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—Suddenly, on the 1st instant, of heart disease, THOMAS CECIL ANDREWS, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 475 Lyceum avenue, Roxborough, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Timothy's Church.

BARR.—On the 3d instant, JOHN LINCOLN, infant son of John D. and Cornelia M. L. Barr.

BRADFORD.—On the 1st instant, Mr. REUBEN BRADFORD, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Nicetown, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Rising Sun Burial Ground.

HUNNEKER.—Suddenly, on June 2, 1867, Mrs. CATHARINE HUNNEKER, in the 69th year of her age, wife of Francis Hunneker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

POWERS.—On the 2d instant, MARY POWERS, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 251 N. Front street, on Wednesday morning, the 5th instant, at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at St. Augustine's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

RICE.—On the 2d instant, Mrs. MARY, wife of Martin Rice, and daughter of Elizabeth and the late George C. Baker, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 716 Richmond street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RIDDLE.—On the 2d instant, WILLIAM RIDDLE, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., late of the staff of Major-General Meade.

His remains will be taken to Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburg, Pa., for interment. Funeral services at the residence of his mother, No. 414 S. Eleventh street, at 5:30 P. M. on Tuesday next, June 4. His friends are invited to attend, without further notice. 2‖

WILLIS.—On the morning of June 1, SUSAN M., wife of Abner S. Willis, and daughter of George W. Michener.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 6 Pine avenue, South Camden, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery, N. J.

CHERRY-STONING MACHINES WILL quickly separate the stones from the cherries for either drying or preserving. Every farmer should have one, and buy it now, so as to be ready for its use. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth

MATTRESS, UPHOLSTERERS', BAG, AND Sail Needles, Sprigging, Pegging, Sewing, Scribing, and Ice Awls, for sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

A MAN WITH A RED COAT, BLUE VEST, and yellow pants, or dressed in any other style, is hereby informed that a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Tools is kept for sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 18

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 28 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Manufacturer of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street,
Philadelphia.
4 17 2m5p

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5pif

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
No. 643 NORTH NINTH STREET,
At Wholesale Only. [5 10 5p]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, Wholesale and Retail, Very Cheap, Big Horse in the Door, KNEASS, No. 631 MARKET Street.
4 11 tuths5p

REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, SAFES, AND A VARIETY OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, AT
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN STREET.
5 21 tuths3m5p OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY, No. 548 NORTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia.—Economy, Promptness, Reliability.—This Paint will preserve all Woods and Metals, guard against all dampness and wet, and thoroughly prevents all leaks. Old tin roofs are long preserved with this Paint. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered, repaired, and made perfectly tight and warranted. All orders will have prompt attention. Work will be done in the best manner.
JOSEPH LEEDS, Actuary.
EMORY D. HOBART, Superintendent of Work.

THIRD EDITION

The President at Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 4.—The President, accompanied by Secretary Seward, Postmaster-General Randall, and others of the party, were escorted to the Capitol at 10 o'clock to-day by Governor Worth, Major-General Sickles and staff, and a number of prominent military officers and civilians, including the Mayor of Raleigh.

The reception took place in the Hall of the House of Commons. The visitors, after saluting the President, were introduced severally to Secretary Seward, Postmaster-General Randall, and General Sickles. The deaf mutes from the State Asylum were among the many who paid their respects. Whites and blacks were all treated with the same courtesy.

The greetings received by the President from all persons were warm and cheerful. Old as well as young congratulated him on this visit to his native town, and everybody appeared to be happy.

The Senatorial Excursion.

NORTH PLATTE, 300 miles from Omaha, June 3.—Senator Wade and party arrived here to-night. To-morrow they will visit one of the United States forts in the vicinity, in company with Lieutenant-General Sherman. The weather is delightful.

They are enjoying themselves immensely. Being supplied with good rifles, they kept up a continual fire all day at antelopes and other game that are found along the track. The rails are laid over forty miles west of this place, but owing to the high water of the Platte River, travellers and the stages still leave here for Denver.

The Fenians.

MONTREAL, June 4.—Parties from the Eastern border report that a band of Fenians are prowling about, preparing for a demonstration before the middle of the month.

The authorities are informed of what is going on. Communications are said to have taken place between the Executives here and at Washington, with a view to concerted action in case anything occurs.

The 25th Regiment has been ordered to England, and will be relieved by the 29th, from Malta; the 100th Regiment relieves the 23d, stationed here, which goes to Point Levi.

Lord Monck will sail on the 14th inst. for England.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Havana dates to the 29th ult. have been received here.

The new taxation scheme meets with some opposition from our merchants. The house of Meert & Co. protested against it, and it is understood many other foreign houses have resolved to follow suit, and hundreds of dealers intend to return their licenses.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4.—Arrived, steamer Francis, disabled, from Wilmington, North Carolina, for Baltimore. She was taken in tow off Hatteras by the steamship San Jacinto, from New York for Savannah. She spoke the schooner Valeria, from the West Indies for Baltimore.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Cotton quiet at 27½@28 cents. Flour dull and declined 10@25c.; 3200 bbls. sold; State, $9·30@12; Ohio, $11·70@14; Western, $9·30@13; Southern, $11·50@15·75. Wheat heavy; quotations nominal. Corn dull and declined 1@2c.; 36,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·15@1·22. Oats advanced 1c.; 29,000 bushels sold; State, 87½ cents; Western, 83@84 cents. Rye quiet; 22,000 bushels sold at $1·70@1·72. Provisions quiet and dull. New Mess, $23·20. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Stocks dull and steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 88¾; Reading, 104¾; Canton Company, 43; Erie, 69¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 114; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 75½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 88½; New York Central, 98¾; Illinois Central, 118½; Cumberland preferred, 28¾; Virginia 6s, 67; Missouri 6s, 97½; Hudson River, 103¾; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 107½; do. 1864, 105⅞; do. 1865, 106½; do. new issue, 106; do. Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106½; all others, 105¾. Money, 6@7 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 10½; sight, 10¼. Gold closed at 136⅞.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—Cotton firm at 28c. for middling uplands. Coffee dull; market favors buyers. Sugar steady at 10½@10¾c. for fair to good refining. The stock is increased by late arrivals. Flour heavy, no sales, and there is room for further decline. Wheat very dull; we quote fair to prime Pennsylvania at $2·40@2·70. Prices have recently declined 5@6c. per bushel. Corn steady; white $1·05@1·13; yellow $1·15@1·16; mixed Western $1·08. Oats dull at 80c. for prime Maryland and Pennsylvania. Provisions quiet and firm; $23·50@23·80 for mess pork; 9@9½c. for bulk shoulders; and 11c. for rib sides. Lard quiet; 13½c. for Western. Bacon steady; demand moderate. Whisky dull and nominally unchanged.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Whisky. Frank Adams, claimant. This was an information of the seizure of goods forfeited to the Government by a violation of the revenue law. The claimant offered no evidence, and the jury rendered a verdict for the United states.

The United States vs. Twenty barrels of whisky, and other property, Michael Agnew, claimant. An information of the seizure of goods for violation of the revenue law, in not stamping them.

William H. Zulick, a Government employe, testified that he visited the claimant's hotel, at the southeast corner of Morris and Richmond streets, on the 7th of February last, and found a number of barrels containing whisky, and without any mark whatever. On trial, O'Neil and Finletter for claimant.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Ludlow, Pierce, and Brewster.—The argument of the motion for a new trial in the case of George W. Winnemore, convicted of the murder of Dorcas Magilton, was resumed this morning. At the conclusion of Mr. Kilgore's argument yesterday, the officers of the Commonwealth declined to reply, and this morning Mr. Warriner, for the prisoner, spoke.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Ludlow.—Peter Duffy pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a mat, valued at $1, belonging to Ann Nicholson. Duffy offered the mat for sale at a store where Mrs. Nicholson saw and recognized it. Sentenced to County Prison for six months.

The business of this court was postponed on account of the argument of Winnemore's case, which had not been concluded at the close of our report.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 4

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500 U S 6s, '81...cp.	18.112	100 sh Hestonville	12¾
$3000 Pa 5s, past due	101½	1 sh Penna R	51¾
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s	85 wn 93¾	5 sh Cam & Am	120½
$100 Pads, 2d series	c. 101¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1500 City 6s, N	c&p. 98½	13 sh Leh V R	56¾
$400 do	98¾	4 sh Penna R	52¾
3 sh Cam & Am	128½	17 do	52¾

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manayunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,

Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; Also, to his Improved Pattern Shirt; the material, workmanship and finish

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Word with Southern Conservatives.

From the Tribune.

With those citizens of the Southern States who are accustomed to call themselves "Conservatives," we neither feel nor profess any political sympathy. It is not probable that they and we shall meet otherwise than as antagonists. And yet, there are many of them who say and earnestly believe that they are doing their best to bring their respective States into practical relations of harmony with the Union; and to these we would gladly be useful, even by giving them unpalatable counsel. Having recently, at some cost, aided to save our own party from committing a grave blunder, that would, if consummated, have clouded the prospect of an early and hearty restoration of national concord and fraternity, we are quite willing to do a like service to the opposite party, and take our pay in the same coin. So we will at least make the attempt.

It is a common complaint among you, Southern Conservatives! that the negroes are being banded against you in secret leagues and lodges—that they are managed by low adventurers and interloping demagogues, who delude them with promises of confiscation, etc.—that they are under virtual duress, and not at liberty to act as their judgment and better feelings dictate, etc., etc., etc. These complaints reach us through various channels, and are no doubt well founded to this extent—that you are not likely to secure many black votes at the approaching elections.

Now, why will you not see that this is mainly your own fault—that you are allowing yourselves to be controlled by passion and prejudice rather than reason and good sense—that you are cursing others for a result of your own inexcusable folly? Why will you not see that you never concede a point to the blacks until you are absolutely forced to it—that you are perpetually compelling them to distrust and shun you?

We do not mince our words. It is no time for sacrifices to politeness. That you are swamping yourselves as a party is no concern of ours; we object only that you are at the same time injuring the country and preventing its restoration to genuine peace. Why *will* you act so madly?

You know, as well as we do, that the confidence and good-will of the blacks is essential to your restoration to what you consider your rights. How could you, then, attempt to exclude them from the street-cars, as you did in several of your chief cities? How could you permit, without remonstrance, your women to refuse to ride if blacks rode with them? Scarcely ten years have elapsed since your ladies used to shame our Northern caste-worship by insisting that their colored nurses and maids should ride with them in our stage-coaches and other public conveyances. You still have blacks in your kitchens, your parlors, your nurseries, and all about you. It is not, therefore, repugnance to blacks as such, but to their new-born political equality, that prompts the effort to exclude them from street-cars. Can you imagine that they do not understand this? And how can you expect to win their votes while you thus seek to trample them down? You used to be shrewd politicians, at all events; have you lost or renounced that capacity? If not, what *can* you mean?

You say that the blacks are prejudiced against you in secret lodges by unprincipled adventurers: we insist that it is all your own work. They would like to vote with "Old Massa:" but he will not give them a chance. It is his doing, and not the radicals', that imbues them with distrust and aversion to his political guidance.

Here, for instance, is Maryland, under complete "conservative" control, with a "Conservative" Convention, busily engaged in revising her Constitution. That Convention, that "conservative majority, might at once enfranchise the blacks of Maryland; but it will not. It insists on going to perdition its old, blind way. But can you imagine, conservatives, that its blunder will not be scored up to your account? Do you fancy that there is an uneducated rice-field or cane-brake "nigger" so stupid as not to know that what the conservatives of Maryland do is just what you would do if you had the power? Can you be so besotted as not to know that, while you keep disfranchised the blacks of Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, every black in the South will believe that you would serve him just so if you could?

Of course, you will not mend your ways for anything we may urge. You have counsellors whom you trust, and who are in full sympathy with you, as we are not. All we can do is to tell you just how you (and not those whom you denounce and detest) are setting the faces of the blacks like flint against you. Do not blame them, then, as perverse or misguided; blame rather your own mulish infatuation. Were you in their place you would act just as they do.

National Political Parties—The Past and the Future.

From the Times.

The *Tribune* denies that its main hostility to the Philadelphia "arm-in-arm" Convention was due to the fact that it admitted men who had been Rebels, but are now Union men, to a share in the conduct of political affairs. On the contrary, it declares that "Mr. Greeley has no desire to exclude from voting or holding office any who are *now* loyal lovers of the Union and of impartial freedom, no matter what they were in the dead past." We accept this as conclusive of Mr. Greeley's views.

His strongest objection to that Convention, he says, was that it "put the loyal blacks of the South under the feet of the largely disloyal whites"—that "its policy was based on the Dred Scott axiom that blacks have no rights which whites are bound to respect"—and that the reconstruction which it proposed was "based on the old dodge of reconciling and harmonizing the whites at the expense, by the sacrifice, of the blacks." Mr. Greeley declares that he was always adverse to that sort of reconciliation: "perfect constitutional and legal recognition and guarantee of the equal rights of all men is his corner-stone of reconstruction."

We suppose Mr. Greeley means *civil* rights; for at the time that Convention met neither the Republican party, nor Congress, nor Mr. Greeley himself had demanded equal *political* rights—that is, equality of suffrage for blacks and whites, as an essential condition of reconstruction. The Constitutional amendment expressly ignored that. And now, within these limits, we venture to say that the Philadelphia Convention set forth, in the clearest and most explicit terms, as *its* platform, precisely that "perfect constitutional and legal recognition and guarantee of the equal rights of all men" upon which Mr. Greeley now insists. It did not insist upon, nor assent to, universal negro suffrage; nor at that time did either the Republican party or the Republican majority in Congress. Nor did it look to Congress for legislation which should control State action in these respects; for even Congress had not reached that point *then*. But it did pledge itself, fully and unreservedly, to the *absolute* equality, in all civil and personal rights, of all the people, black and white, of the Southern States;—and to that pledge it secured, as no other Convention has done, the voluntary, hearty, and effective assent of the great body of the Southern people through their representatives in that Convention. That was a work deserving of praise and not of censure. It may not have gone far enough; but it went as far as the Republican party had then gone—and so far as it went, it was in the direction of the freedom and equality of all men without distinction of race or color.

But all this is of the past. We agree with the *Tribune* that it is "dead," and that the political action which is to shape the future has to deal with other questions and other issues. Congress, wielding the tremendous powers placed in its grasp by the country, with a bold audacity never surpassed in our history, has carried the nation ages beyond the point where either the Philadelphia Convention, or any other representative Convention, would have put it a year ago. It has decreed universal negro suffrage for the Southern States. It has subjected the whole South to absolute military domination. It has imposed its own will upon the South, as the only law, and the absolute condition, of restoration. We do not say it has done this constitutionally, in the exercise of power and authority conferred upon it by the Constitution, for we do not believe it; but it has done it nevertheless, and it cannot be undone. Negro suffrage will never be revoked. The military authority now paramount in the South will remain dominant until the Union is restored by the readmission to political power of the Southern States. The will of Congress, so far as it has been exercised hitherto, will remain law for the South and the nation, whether it transcended the limits of Congressional authority or not. The acts of which we have spoken are acts of revolution—but they are fixed, irreversible facts none the less. The Supreme Court may declare them unconstitutional, but that will not annul them. That Court may decide that Congress had no power over suffrage in the States—but neither that decision nor anything else short of a civil war, will take the ballot away from the negroes in the Southern States. They have got it, and they will keep it. It is worse than idle for any man or any party to contest their possession of it, or to ignore, in political action or discussion, the fixed fact that, from this time forward, the negroes of the South constitute an essential and powerful element of our national and of their local politics.

This being so, we see very little room henceforth for the line that has been drawn between radicals and conservatives, in the ranks of the Union Republican party. Hitherto the main difference has been upon the question of suffrage for the colored race in the South—and that has been decided in favor of the radicals. We are by no means certain that the decision will prove to be the wisest possible—but that is practically of little consequence. It has been made, and will stand. All men and all parties will accept it, because they cannot help themselves. They are open questions yet to be settled—but they are of temporary and comparatively trifling consequence. The amnesty, upon which Mr. Greeley insists with so much emphasis and fervor, must sooner or later be conceded—it is simply a question of time. He may think that Davis, Breckinridge, and other leaders and authors of the Rebellion should be at once admitted to participate in public affairs, and on this point he may continue to be, as he unquestionably is now, at variance with the Republican party. But this can scarcely be deemed a matter of vital or permanent dissension. So there are other issues, such as confiscation, nomination of negroes to office, assertion of the authority of Congress in the matter of suffrage over the Northern States, &c., which a few men, extreme alike in their opinions and their audacity, are determined to fasten upon the Republican party; but they will scarcely succeed, we trust, even so far as to create any perceptible disturbance in the ranks of the party, still less to interfere with its substantial harmony and success.

With the adoption by the South of the Reconstruction measures of Congress, and the readmission of the Southern States to their share of political power, will end, we hope, the embittered political strife to which the war has given rise. Accepting the *status* of affairs as fixed and irrevocable, whether by a fair exercise of constitutional authority or a violent assertion of revolutionary power, the great body of the people, of all parties, and of both sections, will be prepared to adopt a policy based upon the actual condition and necessities of the country. Conceding that the negroes of the South will henceforward vote, all men are equally interested in securing for them the means of fitting themselves to vote intelligently. The restoration of Southern industry, the promotion of intersectional harmony and co-operation, the removal of all causes of strife among races and classes, the reduction of public expenditure, the equalization of public burdens, the removal of public abuses, the relief of industry from hurtful restrictions, and the permanent guarantee to all men, by peaceful means and through mutual interests, of equal civil and political rights, will be the leading objects at which considerate men of all parties will steadily aim; and if such men unite in a common effort to secure them, their speedy attainment, in spite of clouds and discouragements, is reasonably certain.

The Dominion of Canada.

From the Herald.

Our friends over the border are just now having a season of great joy. In the new form of government—a consolidated power—they imagine they see the beginning of a new era in their history that is destined to develop the country, mobilize its power, enrich the people, and make the new dominion a second edition of Paradise. Of course we can have no objection to the Canadian people looking on the bright side of the picture; but we fear that the Confederation scheme has turned the heads of their ablest statesmen, and that the reaction, when it comes, will result very disastrously for the stability of the Dominion. For a few years the new scheme may work very satisfactorily, but in the end it will accomplish just what its promoters seek to avoid, the absorption of the Canadas by the United States. No one will attempt to deny that Canada in the past half century has made remarkable progress—second only, perhaps, to this country—or that they have within their border some of the ablest statesmen this hemisphere has produced. The people are industrious and happy, but lack the "push" that is characteristic of the Yankee and has made the United States what it is to-day—a power before which European Governments bow with respect, and the Chinese and Japanese kneel in reverence. Still, much of our success is owing to the liberality with which we treat the emigrants arriving upon our shores, and the entire absence on our part of that spirit that says to the toiler in the mine and the workshop, "I am nobler than thou." Here labor is honorable. In Canada they still cling to the old and absurd ideas of caste. The aristocracy, that has sprung from questionable origin, is the curse of the country, and this scheme of confederation is merely a cover to introduce into the new dominion all the absurd customs of the aristocracy of the Old World.

The rebellion of 1837-8, under Mackenzie and Papineau, was brought about by the oppressions of the citizen and agriculturist, who could not trace their lineage to gentle blood, by those who claimed superior status in society. The offices in the gift of the Government were bestowed upon brainless scions of English families, who were supported in their licentiousness by the money gathered from the poor taxpayer. Lord Durham, however, straightened things out, and Canada became under the union virtually a self-governed country, and since then the provinces have made happy progress. Much of this success, however, is due to the American spirit that has been infused into her population from this side of the St. Lawrence. At the present time perhaps one-third of her population are at heart annexationists, who will never be satisfied while the country is a dependency of Great Britain. The idea of a nationality under the protecting arm of the mother country, it is true, will do much to unite the people for a few years; but a reaction must come when the pockets of the people are drained to sustain a standing army now supported by the home Government. Then will be seen the beginning of the end. The French population has never had any love for English institutions, and do not forget what their forefathers suffered in the past. They may for a time yield a tacit submission to the new order of things, but the influence of this element in the provinces, added to that of the American residents, will bring forth fruit and culminate in another rebellion, or a popular movement in favor of annexation or independence so sweeping in its character that its success will be beyond the peradventure of a doubt. After all, perhaps, it is just as well that this confederation scheme, which sounds so large, should be fully tested and permitted to develop itself. Of the results the most ardent annexationists can have no fear. A twenty years' trial of it will dispel the beautiful picture upon which the people have set their affections. In the meantime, the population will become more Americanized and ripe for a radical change of government.

There is one point, however, in which it appears to us the provincials are peculiarly shortsighted. Time and again the English press and politicians, speaking for the Government, have declared that the mother country considers her North American colonies expensive elephants, of which she would gladly be relieved, and permit the people to choose their own system of government and rulers. Why this offer has not been accepted we are at a loss to conceive. Independence, surely, is far superior to confederation. Let us look at the question for a moment. Were the provinces an independent consolidated power, they would command alike the protection of England and the United States. The necessity of expending annually eight or ten million dollars for defenses, as will now be the case, would be removed, and Fenian raids and terror of war between England and the United States would cease. But there are still larger benefits to be derived. The provinces are rich in gold, coal, silver, and other mineral resources and lumber. What they most require is capital to develop their vast treasures. The cautious European capitalist is too careful of his funds to invest in a colony many hundred miles from the mother country, which, in the event of an interruption of friendly relations between the United States and England, would become the battle ground. For the same reason the American capitalist will not assist in developing the resources of these provinces. Were the colonies an independent power these objections could no longer be urged. They would be neutral territory, and the only force required would be a small constabulary to protect the people and enforce the laws. Capital would flow in from Europe and the United States; the splendid water power would no longer remain unemployed; the dilapidated hamlets, consisting of a tavern, post office and store, would grow into prosperous towns; and in exchange for an interest in the fisheries, we might be induced to negotiate a new Reciprocity treaty, giving them free trade and sweeping all the custom houses, with their corrupt and fat officials, from the border. With all these advantages the provinces would no longer be convulsed by internal dissensions, and annexationists would be unknown; for they would be, for all practical purposes of trade, a part and parcel of the United States, with this difference, that in half a century they would have reached the goal of their ambition, a nationality of their own, with all the advantages of self-government, but not inimical to that of the United States. Let the advocates of a new dominion, with a prince to reign over them, read, reflect, and inwardly digest these things.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.

OFFICE, NO. 424 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, DUE JUNE 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons therefor, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

5 24 tuthstu10t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 20.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION OF Directors of the CHESNUT HILL IRON ORE COMPANY will be held at No. 327 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 17th June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

5 31 12t P. R. PYNE, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE TREMONT COAL COMPANY.

No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, May 30, 1867.

The Interest Coupons on the Mortgage Bonds of the TREMONT COAL COMPANY, due June 1, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date.

5 30 6t GEORGE H. COLKET, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 18, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organised for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,

5 16 1m SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.

5 20 31t

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.

5 28 tJ29 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1867.

NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.—City Loans, maturing July 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at this office, with accrued interest to date. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

HENRY BUMM,

5 31 4t City Treasurer.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office, No. 429 WALNUT Street, on the 10th of June at 12 M., to take into consideration the leasing of the property.

5 21 5t ROBT. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

LLAMA POINTES.

Black Llama Rotondes, fine qualities.
Black Llama Pointes, low to fine grades.
Fusher Lace Pointes and Bornous.
Black Barege and Grenadine Shawls.
White Barege and Tamaraline Shawls.
Fine stock spring and summer shawls.
500 Shawls, all new, $3·00 to $9·00.

SILK SACQUES.

Elegant Silk Sacques, for good custom.
Prices reduced on Cloaks and Man tes.
Cloth Cloaks for Evening Wear.
Cloak Room full of Stylish Garments.

BLACK IRON BAREGES.

Single width and 2 yards wide Hernani.
Extra large mesh best quality Iron Barege.
English Black Grenadine, one case, 31 cents per yard.
Black Figured and Striped English Grenadines.
Black Silks, a magnificent Stock, $1·25 up.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 55, 62, 65 cents, etc.
Black Mohairs, 75, 88 cents, $1·00, to finest imported.
Black Tamise and Wool Delaines.

WALKING SUITS

Of light Chene Mixtures, very much worn.
All the new materials for these, 37½ cents to $1·00 per yard.
75 cent Melanges, in all the new shades.

CASSIMERES.

75 cent new lot tip-top Cassimeres. [1 2 stuth4p
$1·00 and $1·25 Cassimeres are unequalled.
Fine Coatings and Pantaloonery.
Linen Drills and Duck, low to best imported.
Men's Wear, stock very complete and prices right.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

Two cases Colored Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
Fine French Percales, 37½ cents per yard.
Stripe Poplins, 50 cents per yard.
A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 28 cents per yard.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! Very cheap.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, 50, 56, 62½, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Plaid Muslins, very cheap.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, from auction, cheap.
Shirred Muslins, 62½, 95 cents, $1·12½, $1·25, and $1 37½ per yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
A cheap lot of Worked Handkerchiefs, from auction.
A large assortment of Linen Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality. [10 22

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

OLD RYE WHISKIES!

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO:,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths.
Great Variety, Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

NO. 867 CHESNUT STREET,

(Below the Girard House).

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

Largest Linen Stock in the City.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Lately opened, direct from Europe,

FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS.
BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS.
LINEN DRILL STAIR CRASH, RED BORDER.
BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 2¼, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
SEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, NEW STYLES.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, ETC.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER,

4 5 thstu3mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 14 cents, worth 18 cents.
Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20 cents.
9-4 Sheetings, 45 cents; 10-4 Sheeting, 50 cents
Pillow case Muslins, 22 and 25 cents.
Scotch Dress Ginghams, 30 cents, worth 40 cents.
All-wool Spring Shawls, $3.
All-wool Tweeds, Boys' Wear, 75 cents.
Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Power-loom Table Linens, 65, 75, and 88 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hankerchiefs Gloves, etc.
Hosiery at reduced prices.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.
Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Shirt Fronts, etc. etc.
White Goods in endless variety.
White Pique, 50 cents. Corded do., 62½ and 75 cents.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75 cents, $1·00. etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

FANCY DRY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO,

And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at

MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,

4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET

Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces,
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 20 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap 5 6 1m

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE

IS REMOVED

FROM THE OLD STAND TO

No. 11 South NINTH Street.

5 27 E. L. KNIGHT & SON.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

5 23 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT,

OFFER SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS

OF

LLAMA LACE POINTES,
THREAD LACE POINTES,
LLAMA LACE ROTONDES,
PLAIN AND POINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
MATERIALS FOR WHITE BODIES,
AT LOW PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,

Great Novelties in Dress Goods,

COMPRISING IN PART:

50 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
30 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.
TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.
Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere, Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1¼ yard black Glacie, for Dresses, equal to silk in appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
All the leading makes of SHIRTING, SHEETING, and PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS At the lowest market prices.
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—T. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $6; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

A. W. FABER'S

CELEBRATED

SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,

TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

MOSS & CO.,

(AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.)

STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,

NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET.

X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
5 28 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opens for the Season of 1867 on SATURDAY, June 1. Terms for June, $3 50 per day, or $21 per week.

Address
J. F. CAKE, CONGRESS HALL,
5 30 12t Cape Island, N. J.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.
This delightful summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM FERRY, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor. 5 10 1m*

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, New Jersey. 5 10 1m*

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 5 19 1m

ROOFING.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *best* substitute of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MARMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
12 1 6m RECKLESS & EVERETT, No. 302 GREEN Street.

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City
BUSINESS COLLEGE
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS
Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.

BOOK-KEEPING.
Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.
Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN
Invited to visit the Institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received, No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,
112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

NEW STATE LOAN
FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE,
CONVERSIONS MADE OF
7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 11]

JULY COUPONS
WANTED.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
5 29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

FRACTIONAL SHARES
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
5 30 10t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	William Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles.	B. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [5 18m

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY:
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
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SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,
OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS
Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstusm

FINANCIAL.

A U C U L T
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE,
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.
Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.
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2 4tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

DELAWARE STATE BONDS
FOR SALE.
Interest Payable at the Philadelphia National Bank, Free of State Tax.
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5 25 10t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

CALEB PEIRCE.
NO. 109 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA
STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, of all kinds and descriptions, kept constantly on hand, and sold in any desired quantity.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. [5 8 1m*
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A KEY TO THE
BANKRUPT ACT.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Printed from the Official Copy, Annotated, Digested, and provided with a copious Index, for the easy and convenient reference of the Legal Profession and of Business Men. By G. MORGAN ELDRIDGE, of the Philadelphia Bar. Octavo, paper covers, price 50 cents cloth, $1.

A most perfect, complete, and comprehensive work, embodying all that it is essential to know on this all engrossing subject. It is well worthy the careful study of every citizen of the United States, and the more so from the fact that in certain cases power is given the creditor to force his debtor into involuntary bankruptcy.

Sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, by

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
NOS. 617 AND 617 SANSOM STREET,
5 30 thstu12t Philadelphia.

"WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR."—No other work can compare with this in the extent and completeness of its sketches, or the accuracy of its statements. It is prepared under the sanction and approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and is, therefore, the standard work on the subject. The variety of its sketches gives it a charm that causes every reader to be interested and delighted with it. Our terms are liberal, and the demand for the work is so great that energetic agents easily make from $150 to $200 per month. The work is just issued and the field is new.
Energetic men and ladies wanted to canvass the city of Philadelphia, and other towns. Address or call on ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
5 22 1m No. 501 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu]

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. SELMS0LOS
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.
11 8

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut
OFFER IN THE
HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
2000
FLOOR CLOTHS, ALL LINEN,
AT $1·75.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

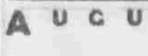
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree," "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 15]

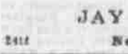
T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
SHOPS: No. 213 LODGE STREET, AND No. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 20] PHILADELPHIA.

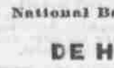
SHIPPING.



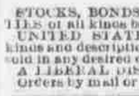
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and 13 South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1



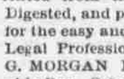
THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 800 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING will leave on the above port on Saturday, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from second wharf below Spruce street.
Until further notice, the TONAWANDA will be withdrawn, and the WYOMING will make semi-monthly trips.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 11



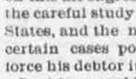
THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1292 tons, Capt. T. N. Cookse
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. G. Morse.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately touching at Havana for passengers returning.
The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans, Saturday June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf above Spruce street.
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port June 15.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 11] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.



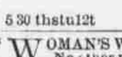
THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Wednesday, June 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the first wharf below Pine street.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 11] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.



OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.
For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.



NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

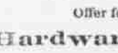


HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
RIENZI BRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Saturday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master) will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, June 15 at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Thursday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 8
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, June 12
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, June 22
And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

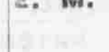
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool to Queenstown, $10 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
8 7]



PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 26 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.
Freights received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 6 1 tf



FOR N&W YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN R. HAMUTT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
(LATE P. LAKEMEYER'S),
S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS.
PHILADELPHIA. 24 1m

PROPOSALS

NEW PIERS AT MARCUS HOOK, PENNA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
May 22, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, June 13, 1867, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of four new piers at Marcus Hook, Delaware River, Penna.
The superstructure of each pier to be of hard and durable stone.
The facing in six courses, of headers and stretchers dovetailed; the rise of each course 2 feet; the cubic contents of blocks varying from 20 to 56 feet; the faces, axe or pean hammer work; beds and joints good joint work; lewis and dowel holes to be drilled if required; backing to be of rubble stone.
The top to be paved with stones from one to two feet in thickness, with good natural face, and jointed to lengths of 5 feet and random widths.
The stone to be delivered at such points, at or near Marcus Hook, and to such persons as may be designated by the proper officer or agent of the United States; and any other material to be deliverable under like conditions.
The cribs upon which the piers are to rest are to be sunk in depths varying from 20 to 24 feet, or thereabouts, at ordinary low-water. Length of crib at bottom about 77 feet by 34 in width; at top 74 by 32. To be of hemlock wharf timber, to work 10 inches least dimension.
There will be required for the superstructure of each pier about
7000 cubic feet of hammered facing Stone, giving
280 superficial feet of face, and 7800 superficial feet of bed and joint work.
1350 cubic feet of paving stone, giving 1700 feet joint work.
600 perches, of 25 cubic feet each, of rubble backing.
For each crib about 18,000 feet face of crib work.
8000 lbs. of iron bolts, etc.
750 perches of rubble filling to be delivered in crib.
Proposals for putting the stone of superstructure of each pier in place must state the rate of labor per cubic yard of facing and paving stone, and per perch of 25 cubic feet for backing with rubble.
All stones to be laid dry, in the best manner, and in accordance with instructions to be given. The rates to cover every expenditure necessary in receiving, caring for, and putting the stones in position.
Proposals for labor for cribs to state the rate per foot of face, measured in the work, and to include every expense of receiving and caring for materials, framing, putting together, and sinking the cribs in proper positions, etc., in accordance with instructions that may be given.
All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not approved.
A deduction of 20 per centum to be made on any payment made in part for material or labor accepted.
Separate proposals to be made for stone, for lumber, and for iron; also for labor, for masonry, and labor for crib work.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.
Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for New Piers at Marcus Hook."
Bids to be opened at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, June 13, 1867.
Bidders are invited to be present.
For further particulars inquire at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 23 15t Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, June 6, 1867, for furnishing all the materials and performing the work required in the construction of a Brick Building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, to be erected on reservation No. 2, in this city, according to plans and specifications that can be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, where full information with regard to the proposed building can be obtained; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separately for the different kinds of work.
No proposal will be entertained from any person who is not known to be a practical builder.
Bidders are requested to state the shortest time possible in which the building is to be completed, the work to be commenced in three days after the signing of the contract.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be received that does not conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement.
Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and materials furnished, according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of the Superintendent), will be paid from time to time as the work proceeds, and ten per cent retained until the completion of the contract and the acceptance of the work by the Department.
Every proposal must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Clerk of the United States Court.
Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for a Building for the Department of Agriculture," and addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture.
5 10 23t ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 209 S. SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1867.
REPAIRS OF PIERS AT CHESTER, PA.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, for materials and labor for repairs of Government Piers at Chester, Pennsylvania.
Separate proposals must be made for timber, for iron, and for labor.
Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, and upper houses of piers of white pine; tie timber of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.
Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot board measure, as the case may require; the rate per pound of bolts, etc.
All the materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points, at or near Chester, and to such persons as may be designated, and to be subject to inspection and approval before acceptance.
The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot of face and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place; and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing materials to be used or moved.
All work to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and a deduction of twenty per centum to be made on any payment for labor or material, in case of part payment before the completion of all the work.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.
Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Piers at Chester."
Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.
For further particulars inquire at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 30 15t Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867.
BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for the sale of seven thousand four hundred (7400) tons of COAL at Baraccas, Florida, payment to be made in Government funds.
The proposals will be opened at 12 M. SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to purchase Coal," and addressed to
Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga. 5 13 23t

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
M facturer of Poudrette.
9 19] GOLDSMITH'S ALL, LIBRARY Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS. No. 806 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS
On Thursday morning,
June 6, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases desirable boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc., from city and Eastern manufacturers. Also, a large assortment of women's, misses, and children's wear, to which we would call the attention of buyers. [6 1 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
June 6, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
N. B. Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [6 1 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
June 7, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces royal damask Venetian, superfine and fine ingrain, Dutch, hemp, list, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [6 1 6t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
June 10, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [6 4 5t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS, CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, PASTELS, ETC.
From the American Art Gallery, New York.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will sell at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,
On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings,
June 5, 6, and 7, at ½ before 8 o'clock, over 300 Modern Paintings, Pastels and Crystal Medallions, of varied and pleasing subjects, elegantly mounted in rich gold-leaf frames, and all belonging to the American Art Gallery, New York. [6 1 5t
Now open for examination day and evening.

600 FIVE-GALLON DEMIJOHNS, FINE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, WHISKIES, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
June 8, at 11 o'clock, at the Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold 600 five-gallon demijohns fine old Wines, Brandies, Gin, Whisky, etc., all selected from the stock of E. P. Middleton, Esq.
Catalogues and samples arranged for examination on morning of sale. [6 1 6t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

GREAT SALE OF FINE SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
June 5, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior Sheffield plated ware and table cutlery, direct from the manufacturers, consisting in part of meat dishes, entree dishes, ice pitchers, tea sets of six pieces, cake baskets, dinner and breakfast castors, spoon holders, butter dishes, etc.
CUTLERY.
Also, a full line of ivory handle table and tea knives and carvers to match. [6 3 2t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, LARGE MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, PLATED WARE, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior household furniture, from families declining housekeeping. [6 3 4t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 650 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT,
On Wednesday Morning,
June 5, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and most desirable assortment of new seasonable goods for present sales. 6 1 3t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills on each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 9 21]

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, April 17, 1867.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, for excavating and removing the rock and other obstructions from the bed of the Mississippi river at the Rock Island or Upper Rapids, by means of coffer dams and subaqueous blasting or chiselling.
Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, etc., and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work. There are about 60,000 cubic yards of rock to be removed, distributed unequally at different points on the Rapids, and the work must be done during the low water season, interfering as little as practicable with navigation.
Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for which they propose to do the work, which will be let as a whole, or in sections of such length as the engineer in charge may determine.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to do the work.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. Each bid must contain a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons. Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions at the Rock Island Rapids," and addressed Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel, 35th Infantry, Davenport, Iowa.
Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer's Office, corner of Second and Main streets, Davenport, Iowa, where maps, plans, specifications, and quantities of work will be shown to all who wish to examine them for the purpose of making proposals.
By order of the Chief Engineer, U. S. Army,
J. H. WILSON,
Lie

JEFF. DAVIS.

JEFF. DAVIS AT CHURCH, AND AN APPROPRIATE SERMON—WHERE WILL HE SETTLE?—SCENE BETWEEN JEFF.'S SON AND A YANKEE IN A RAILROAD CAR.

MONTREAL, May 30.—Jeff. Davis, accompanied by Mr. Ma on, left for Canada West by steamer on Tuesday. His stay in Canada West will be, I am informed, only temporary, and he has not yet settled on his future and permanent abiding place. His presence in Montreal has not been marked by any public demonstration. None but his personal friends and a few Canadians, intimate and favored acquaintances of his family, have been presented to him.

Mr. Davis attended divine service at St. George's (Episcopal) Church last sunday evening. The Rev. Mr. Dumoulin preached, and, by a curious coincidence, his sermon was applicable to many of the incidents in Davis' life and captivity. After service quite a crowd collected round the door to catch a glimpse of him; many pressed forward to express their pleasure on seeing their illustrious hero, and one enthusiastic lady pressed through the throng, touched him on the shoulder, and said, triumphantly, "There, I've touched him!" She called next day at Mrs. Howell's to say that she was the party in question.

A Canadian gentleman who called on Mr. Davis says that, although weak and nervous in appearance, he still retains his old vigor of mind, and chatted affably with his visitor on a variety of subjects.

I have heard such a variety of stories about Mr. Davis' future residence that I begin to think he is like the Irishman's bird—capable of being in two places at once. The reporters have made him invest in real estate promiscuously, and have also caused an enthusiastic and wealthy Southern lady to purchase him a country-seat at St. Catharine's. I am, however, able to state, on good authority, that his mind is not as yet made up, and that he will return to Montreal ere he finally settles on his plans for the future.

His son and namesake, coming from Lennoxville the other day to meet his father at Montreal, was considerably bored by an inquisitive Yankee from Boston.

The boy promptly appealed to the conductor to protect him from the insults of a vandal foe, and the scene was, I understand, remarkably amusing.

No one here is in the slightest degree excited over the Fenian affair. All the sensational reports about frenzied fear in Montreal are incorrect. There are not over fifty Fenians on the Eastern frontier. Of these fifty, three are certainly in the pay of the Canadian Government.

VISIT TO NIAGARA FALLS—MASON AND COMPANY WITH DAVIS—THE EX-REBEL PRESIDENT TO RETURN TO MONTREAL.

TORONTO, C. W., June 3.—After leaving this city Mr. Davis went to Niagara Falls, and thence to Niagara village, Mason accompanying him, where the latter has a two-story brick house. Davis is now at St. Catherines. The report that he has taken a house on the Niagara for his residence is not correct. He will return to this city early next week, and, after resting a few days, will again go to Montreal, where it is believed he will reside, his family being there, and that city being the centre of information, capital, and luxury in Canada. Davis brought only his eldest boy with him on his trip to the West.

JEFF. DAVIS EN ROUTE FOR TORONTO.

CLIFTON, C. W., June 3.—Jeff Davis left the Niagara Hotel for Toronto this morning, by the steamer Rothesay Castle, a blockade runner of the late war, which has found its way into Canadian waters, and is plying between Niagara and Toronto. Davis will remain in Toronto until Wednesday.

ARRIVAL OF DAVIS AT TORONTO TO ATTEND A WEDDING.

TORONTO, C. W., June 3.—Jeff. Davis arrived here to-day to attend the wedding of one of his countrymen, which takes place in St. James' Cathedral to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN JOHN P. BANKHEAD, U. S. N.

We regret to announce the death of this gallant officer, which took place on the 27th of April last, on board of the Bengal steamer Simla, off Aden. Captain Bankhead was a native of South Carolina, and entered the naval service on the 10th of August, 1838, having been appointed from the State of Virginia. At the outbreak of the war he held the rank of lieutenant, and was one of the few naval officers from the States in Rebellion who remained faithful to the United States Government. He was then on duty on board of the steam sloop-of-war Susquehanna, and was engaged in the action that resulted in the capture of Port Royal, in South Carolina. During the latter part of 1861 he was placed in command of the steam gunboat Pembina, and aided in the capture of Fernandina, Florida, on March 4, 1862. On the 16th of July, of the same year, the deceased was promoted to the rank of commander. Subsequently he was placed in command of the steamer Florida, nine guns, and on June 11 captured the steamer Calypso. On the 28th of August Commander Bankhead was detached from sea service, and placed on special duty at New York, where he remained until 1865, when he was ordered out to the East India squadron, to take command of the steamer Wyoming. Here he remained, being further promoted to the rank of Captain on the 25th of July, 1866. A few months ago Captain Bankhead requested to be detached from the East India Squadron, disease having commenced to prey upon his constitution. He was accordingly relieved from duty, and it was while on the way home that he died. The deceased served in the Navy for twenty-eight years, eight months, and seventeen days, of which twenty-one years and seven months were spent at sea. After the outbreak of the Rebellion, Captain Bankhead removed to New York, where he ever after resided. He was a gallant and meritorious officer, whose death will be greatly lamented.

LUCIUS MANLIUS SARGENT.

By a telegram from Boston the death of this gentleman is announced as having taken place on the 2d instant at West Roxbury, Mass. The deceased was a native of Boston, in which city he was born on the 25th of June, 1786. He received his education at Harvard College, and after his graduation pursued the study of law under Samuel Dexter. Although admitted to the bar he never practised his profession, but confined his labors almost entirely to literature. He first appeared as an author in 1813, when he published "Hubert and Ellen," with other poems. Subsequently he wrote and published three volumes of "Temperance Tales," "Dealings with the Dead, by a Sexton of the Old School." A series of satirical sketches on antiquarian subjects next appeared, but they were not published in volume form until recently. For many years past, and up to the time of his death, Mr. Sargent was a contributor to the Boston *Transcript*. While he was never greatly distinguished as an author, the deceased was a gentleman of undoubted ability and considerable information.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE ELOPEMENT.

THE "DRUMMER-BOY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK" RUNS AWAY WITH THE DAUGHTER OF A MERCHANT—HOW THE AFFAIR WAS PLANNED, ETC.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 1.—The city is filled with gossip over an elopement which occurred here yesterday. The hero of the affair is no less a personage than Robert Henry Hendershoot, well known as the "Drummer-Boy of the Rappahannock." His fair bride is the daughter of a prominent merchant in Poughkeepsie, a lady much esteemed by those composing the circle in which she moved. The attachment sprung up between the parties nearly two years ago, and progressed in intensity until it culminated on Friday morning in an elopement, the cause being the parents' opposition to young Hendershott's addresses to their daughter. Young Hendershott, up to within a month or two past, had resided in Chicago. He returned to this city some time since, and commenced making arrangements for an excursion to the Holy Land, and also secretly made preparations to take his bride with him. A previous contract between him and the lady had been drawn up on parchment, by which they were to be united in marriage after his return from the Holy Land, or at any time after the 1st of December, 1867. He repeatedly asserted to one or two of his intimate friends that the parents of the girl were opposed to him. At times during the last month they have met at different trysting spots by mutual agreement, riding and walking about the city, when finally young Hendershott deemed it wise to bring matters to a termination, which he did by planning and carrying out an elopement yesterday. Previous to the elopement he proceeded to Newburg, and engaged the services of the Rev. Mr. Sproal, of the Presbyterian church of that city, to officiate at the nuptial ceremonies. Taking precautionary measures, he also secured the services of a clergyman on the east side of the river, who was to be in waiting at Fishkill to marry them in case they were so closely pursued by the parents as not to be able to reach the Newburg shore in time.

Yesterday morning the young lady left her residence at an early hour, intending, as I am informed, to visit some friends at the residence of Benson J. Lossing. Instead, however, of doing so, she quickly walked to an unfrequented part of the city, where young Hendershott was in waiting with a splendid team of fast horses and a carriage. Getting into the carriage, the nervous lovers, at 9 o'clock in the morning, started southward, on the main road, the soon-to-be-happy bridegroom plying the whip vigorously, and urging the horses along at the top of their speed. In a little over an hour Fishkill Landing was reached, horses, carriage, and lovers embarked on the ferry boat, crossed to Newburg, and in less than an hour afterwards happy Robert Hendershott and his no less happy bride, with the marriage certificate duly signed and stamped with a United States revenue portrait, were on their way back to Poughkeepsie, ready if necessary to brave any storm in waiting for them. They reached here at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, she going back to her father's house, and he returning to the Morgan House, where he boarded, the parents being in blissful ignorance of the event. This morning they met again, and, going to the depot in a carriage, left for parts unknown.

I hear that the young lady's parents heard of the affair this noon for the first time. What took place when the information was imparted to them I am unable to state. The young lady's name is Alice Blanchard. I am told that Hendershott has with him over $6000 in coupons and greenbacks.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, June 4, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. August 7-30s sold at 106¼, no change. 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 108 for July, 1865 5-20s; 109¾ for 1862 5-20s; 112 for 6s of 1881; and 105¾ for June 7-30s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 51@51¼, no change; Camden and Amboy at 128½, no change; and Reading at 52½, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; 63 was bid for Norristown; 33¼ for North Pennsylvania; 58¾ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 26¾ for Catawissa preferred; 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19¼; and Hestonville at 12¾, no change.

Bank shares were firmly held. 106 was bid for Seventh National; 155 for Philadelphia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54½ for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31¼ for Mechanics'; 56 for Girard; 48 for Consolidation; 68 for City; 61¼ for Commonwealth; 60¾ for Union; and 120 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 30 for preferred do.; 16¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56¾ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137½; 11 A. M., 137¼; 12 M., 136¾; 1 P. M., 136⅝, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price of last evening.

—The Treasury Department has stopped buying the August 7-30 notes, and now purchase only the second and third series. The funding of the August series is proceeding so rapidly that few will be outstanding at maturity.

—A letter from Macon, Ga., dated May 27, says:—

"The cry from all quarters is a good crop prospect though many planters after having worked over the crops, had to abandon them for want of a little aid. The freedmen became wanderers, and the mules turned to grass, while for the planter and his immediate family there is no relief. In a political point of view, everything is remarkably quiet, except in the wake of Wilson and Kelley. The freedmen are working better than last year, and all we want now is to be admitted to representation and then let alone."

—The Chicago *Republican* says:—

"The losses on grain during the past few months have been unusually heavy, and the trade has become so hazardous that bankers are unwilling to make advances, even on respectable margins, unless the parties are good beyond all question. There is very little mercantile paper offered, and, although business is light, the trade is in good condition. Notes due are very generally paid promptly, and there is but little effort being made to procure extensions. The weather to-day was dry, clear, and warm, and it looked as if the "rainy season" had passed away. This will be improved by the farmers in the Northwest, who are now busy finishing their corn-planting. Our advices with regard to Winter wheat and all the small grain spring crops are of the most encouraging nature, and the prospect is that we will have large crops of all kinds of small grain. The corn-planting is late, but should the weather from this date continue favorable, we have no reason to doubt that the crop will be large and of good quality. In some sections where drainage is imperfect, and the lands are low, many fields may have to be replanted, but even there it is not too late to raise bountiful crops. The flour market was lifeless, and it is impossible to give any trustworthy quotations."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1400 U S 7-30s, Au	106⅛	200 sh Penna R	51⅝
$300 City 6s, New	98¾	15 do	51⅝
$2000 Pa 5s, '68	97½	23 do	51⅝
$1000 Pa R 1m 6s	98½	120 do	51
$1000 C & Am 6s, '89	93½	27 do	51¼
$2000 N Penna 6s	88	100 sh Hest'vle	12¾
$1000 Steub & Ind R 7s	80	8 sh 13th & 15th	19¾
100 sh Reading	52¼	100 sh McIlhenny	¾

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111¾@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¼@109½; do., 1864, 105⅞@106; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do. new, 108@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 99¾@99¾; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106⅛@106¼; do., 2d series, 105¾@105¾; 3d series, 105¼@105¾. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16¼; May, 1865, 15⅝; August, 1865, 14⅜; September, 1865, 14¼; October, 1865, 13⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112¼; do. 1862, 109¾@109½; do., 1864, 105⅞@106; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 1865, new, 108@108¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¾@99¾; do. 7-30s, Aug., 106@106¼; do., June, 105¼@105⅝; do., July, 105¼@105⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119¼@119¾; do., July, 1864, 118¾@118¾; do. Aug. 1864, 118¼@118⅜; do., October, 1864, 117¼@117⅝; do., December, 1864, 116¼@116⅜; do., May, 1865, 115⅝@116; do., Aug., 1865, 114¾@115; do., September, 1865, 114¼@114⅝; October, 1865, 113¾@114; Gold, 136¾@137. Silver, 130@132.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 4.—There is no spirit in the Flour Market, and prices may be said to be nominal, as it is apparent that only an offer is needed to effect a sale. There is no demand for shipment, and only a limited inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $8@9 ⅜ bbl. for superfine; $9@10·25 for extras; $11·50@13 for Northwestern extra family; $12@13·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. In the absence of sales we quote Rye Flour at $8·50@8·75 ⅜ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues to be characterized by extreme activity. We quote Pennsylvania red, in the absence of transactions, at $2·70@2·80 ⅜ bushel. Rye ranges from $1·65 to $1·70 ⅜ bushel. Corn—There is not much doing, and prices are weak; sales of 1500 bushels yellow, inferior and good, at $1·15@1·20; and 500 bushels Western mixed at $1·16. Oats remain without change; sales of Pennsylvania at 80@82c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Whisky—150 barrels old Rye sold in bond at $1·22@1·50.

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

[5 19 3mrp

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 4

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....70 | 11 A. M.....76 | 2 P. M.....82

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, from Providence.
Schr J. Crockford, Jones, from Providence.
Schr G. Fales, Nickerson, from Providence.
Schr Seventy-six, Teal, from Thomaston.
Schr J. Stockham, Risley, from Gloucester.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, from Greenport.
Schr Mary Russell, Smith, from Hingham.
Schr S. A. Boice, Boice, from Quincy Point.
Schr Boston, Smith, from Danversport.
Schr Charles Moore, Ingersoll, from Hingham.
Schr Transit, Beckett, from Fall River.
Schr Sarah Clark, Gridley, from Fall River.
Schr Eva Belle, Barrett, from Dighton.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Loch Lowena, Black, Portland, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Plover, Cowdy, Stettin, Rue...
Schr Ada Ames, Marston, ...ger Bros.
Cloud, ...rtsmouth, Mershon & ...
Schr M. A. Bell, Gi...ett, Baltimore, Captain.
Sch W. Whilde...Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 8 hours from Providence, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr E. Barrett, Dewey, 4 days from Seaconnet, with fish, to captain.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Propontis, Higginson, for Boston, entered out at Liverpool 20th ult.
Steamship Peruvian, Glover, from Liverpool for Boston, sailed from Queenstown 19th ult.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans 28th ult.
Ship Zouave, Whitmore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 21st ult.
Barques Esther, Prince, and A. McNiel, Andrews, for Philadelphia, remained at Leghorn 17th ult., loading.
Barque Mary Bentley, Clark, hence, at Queenstown 19th ult.
Barque Alcedo, Overgaarele, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Ellen Stevens, Howe, hence, at Matanzas 25th ult.
Br. brig Prince Alfred, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 24th ult.
Br. brig Wavelet, Britton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 25th ult.
Brem. brig Leopoldine, Schutze, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 1st inst.
Ital. brig Penelope, Smerari, for Philadelphia, was at Genoa 16th ult.
Schr Emily A. Bartlett, hence, at Cienfuegos 23d ult.
Schr Constitution, hence, at Norwich 31st ult.
Schrs Henrietta, and J. T. Worthington, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 30th ult.
Schrs Angelia, Hattie Carter; S. B. Wheeler, McGlaughlin; M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer; and W. H. Dennis, Lake, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 31st ultimo.
Schr S. Eddy, Letts, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 30th ult.
Schr Merchant, Loyd, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 31st ult.
Schrs T. Borden, Wrightington, and Ann S. Brown, Fisk, hence at Fall River 31st ult.
Schr R. H. Daly, Saunders, hence for Pawtucket, below Providence 1st inst.
Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, hence for New Bedford, sailed from Newport 1st inst.
Schr R. Vaux, Powell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 30th ult.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 1st inst.
Schrs O. Bearse, Bearse; J. Ponder, Hudson; S. A. Hammond, Paine; J. M. Vance, Burger; S. H. Sharp, Webb; M. H. Stockham, Corderey; Sallie B. Bateman; J. H. Wainwright, Morris; I. Rich, Crowell; J. Lancaster, Williams; L. F. Smith, Crie; E. Gifford Gifford; and H. Croskey, Rackett, hence, at Boston 2d inst.
Schr N. H. Benedict, Ellis, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 1st inst.
Schrs R. H. Wilson, Mull, and Belle, Howes, hence, at Providence 1st inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Arrived, steamship Hecla, Edmondson, Savannah.
Steamship Gulf City, Stewart, from Galveston.
Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, from New Orleans
Steamship Saratoga King, from Norfolk.
Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, from Norfolk.
Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, from Norfolk.
Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, from Portland.
Barque Ariadne, Niemeyer, from Hong Kong.
Brig Lady Franklin, Quaile, from Port-au-Prince.
Brig J. Bickmore, Graffam, from Cardenas.
Schr Fanny Gilmor, McKenney, from San Blas.
Schr Kolon, Jasper, from Savanilla.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 5,
COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL TESTIMONIAL,
tendered by his friends to
OWEN MARLOWE.
(Being his last appearance on the Philadelphia Stage.)
The performance will commence with the Comedy of
EXTREMES.

During the piece Miss C. RICHINGS will sing, by request, the "Song of Home" and "La Manola."

Mark Mayberry.....Mr. PETER RICHINGS
(Who has kindly volunteered, being his last appearance on the stage previous to his retirement in November next).
Edward Ertan.....HARRY RIVERS
Mr. Ebenezer Oldrich.....J. EVERHAM
Middleman Higgins.....CHARLES LEWIS
Augustus Smiley.....OWEN MARLOWE
Algrieve.....G. H. GRIFFITHS
Patrick Leary, with song.....R. H. CRAIG
Josh Gaskins, Mayberry's negro servant, FRANK MORDAUNT
Mrs. Crosby, with songs, Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS
(Who has kindly volunteered, being her last appearance forever in Drama).
Nelly.....Miss LIZZIE PRICE
Mrs. Oldrich.....Mrs. CAPPELL
Virginia.....Miss EMILY YATES

After which FRANK LAWLOR will recite Lover's celebrated poem, "Shamus O'Brien."

Mr. OWEN MARLOWE will deliver a Farewell Address—a good-bye to old friends.

To conclude with the Extravaganza entitled
THE LIVE INDIAN.

Characters by Messrs. D. W. Farroe, J. Broms, A. W. F. McClain, W. S. Dye, and Miss Belle Charlton, of the Walleatley Dramatic Company.

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1. Family Circle, 25 cents. Seats can be secured at TRUMPLER'S, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

6 4 2t H. R. HELLIER, Business Manager.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

RENEWAL AND CONTINUANCE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The Subscribers hereby give notice that they have under the provisions of the Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania in such case made and provided, agreed to renew and continue the limited Partnership existing between them, under the following terms:—

1. The name of the firm under which the said partnership shall be conducted is JAMES L. REBER & BROTHER.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, Hay, Straw, etc., the said business to be carried on in the city of Philadelphia.

3. The names of the General Partners are JAMES L. REBER, who resides at No. 2160 N. SECOND Street, in the city of Philadelphia, and ALFRED L. REBER, who resides at No. 227 POPLAR Street, in said city, and the name of the Special Partner is EUGENE LINNARD, who resides at JOHNSON and GREEN Streets, Germantown, also in said city.

4. The amount of capital contributed by said Special Partner, Eugene Linnard, to the common stock of the said firm, is two thousand dollars ($2000) in cash.

5. The said renewed and continued Partnership is to commence on the fourth day of June, 1867, and is to terminate on the first day of June, 1869.

JAMES L. REBER,
ALFRED L. REBER,
General Partners.
EUGENE LINNARD,
Special Partner.

6 4 tu6w*

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE, PRICE $6000, a new pointed stone cottage on Fisher's lane, five minutes' walk from station. Lot 79½ by 170 feet; immediate possession.

WILLIAM H. BACON,
6 3 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

TO LET—DWELLING NO. 110 S. NINETEENTH Street. Inquire N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 6 4tf

TO LET—CAPE ISLAND FURNISHED Cottage to let, 11 rooms. Photograph of which can be seen at N. E. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 31 tf

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD

"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a *very few* cases *only*, is the strongest evidence that but a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake if successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adpted by Lillie, in the Chilled-iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:

Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.
The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,

AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuthsm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE,

SUCCESSORS TO

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,

NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

FLORIST

AND

PRESERVER of NATURAL FLOWERS.

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

CARPETINGS

MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of

CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS AT RETAIL.

WHITE, RED, CHECKED,

AND

FANCY STYLES.

The Largest Assortment in the City.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

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CANTON MATTINGS,

CARPETINGS
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

CALL AND SEE. 5 8 1m

FIRE AND BURGLARPROOF SAFES

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

SAFES

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

PERFECTLY DRY.

ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)

AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuthsm
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [3 2½] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WILLIAM S. GRANT COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Gradating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. [2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

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FITLER, WEAVER & CO, MANUFACTURERS OF Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cord Twines, Etc.

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No. 232 CARTER STREET, And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care, and at reasonable prices.

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FORMERLY AT THE CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.

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No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

We have just finished in a very superior manner over Two Hundred (200) New Designs of ICE P